REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1875.

...NTAL COMPANY.

...wing or other first-class ... will be despatched for EUROPE.

...INS.	TONS.	H.P.	JAN. 1876.	
... Perrins ...	2609	440	3rd—	Southampton.
...ethven.....	2119	450	10th—	Suez, &c.
...D. Steward.	3742	600	17th—	Southampton.
...Sym ns.....	2427	400	24th—	Suez, &c.
...D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—	Southampton.

...booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton ... The Southampton Steamers proceed to that ...ut by the alternate Steamers passengers change ...ez.

...s to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by ...er, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

...ers are requested to send their heavy baggage to ...ssage on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., ...in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

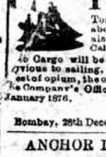
A ... Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

...AM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, ...CHINA, AND JAPAN.

...ESDAY, the 11th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon ...



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GOLCONDA, Captain C. ANDERSON, 1,969 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

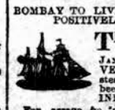
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sets of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 8th January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY, FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.



THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,272 Tons, 486 H.P., Captain JAMES LAND, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, 31st December. This steamer has superior accommodation, having been recently altered and fitted up to suit the INDIAN PASSENGER TRADE.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1875.

STEAM TO ADEN, JEDDAH, HODIEDA AND SUEZ.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 900 Tons, 112 H.P., Commander E. C. RUSSEL, as above on FRIDAY next, the 31st December 1875, at 5 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer TIMOR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at their room in Apollo Street, No. 13,

Variety of Miscellaneous articles consisting glass, crockery and plated ware, snare mooms, double & branch wall shades, argand lamps table ornaments, work box, shaving case, figures, beam scales with plank and weights, Chinese jars, trunks, chests, black ramp cots, side board, pier tables, dinner table, easy chairs, fr g game, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, coir rugs, towel horse, punkah, fold ng screen, looking glasses, chiffoniers, iron safe, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, piano, a handsome English-built open carriage, &c., at the Castle, Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 3rd January, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, &c., the property of R. H. GHEETHAM, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF APOLLO HOUSE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are now instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January 1876, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the two-storied House standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 260·4·0 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 12 and 13, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 99, and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices, on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the East side by Marine Street, and on the West side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property, apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1875.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—JUST Received, Christmas Plum Puddings, Mince Meat, Bon-Bons, Cosaques, Holly Sprays, Hams, Bacon and Cheese every Mail, Copenhagen Butter, also just to hand.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE STORES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, and 1st January respectively.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 27th December 1875.

Xmas Presents

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for CHRISTMAS SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BADMINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co., RAMPART ROW.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold-Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stret hes Beds of all sizes, Barg Canopies, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs Wood n and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes. China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of Sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriage and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or covered with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tinaker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Repps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Frinzes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Mattresses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

J. NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout his Presidency, and his having supplied from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of Europ ean Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Katterwar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES to the different Factories of this Company during the ensuing COTTON SEASON.

JAMES MELVILLE, General Manager.

23, Apollo Street, 29th December 1875.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY night, the 31st instant, commencing at half past eight o'clock, in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevie.

Young men and others are earnestly invited to attend.

The USUAL MEETING of the Association is held at that time and place EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

Bombay, 29th December 1875.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will REMOVE their AUCTION ROOM on the 1st of JANUARY NEXT, from Apollo Street, No. 13, to MEADOW STREET, No. 7.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS on the ELPHINSTONE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY are hereby required to SEND in the same to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, on or before the 10th day of January 1876, after which date no further claims can be recognized, and the ASSETS will be forthwith DISTRIBUTED.

HORMUSJEE N. SAKLATWALA, Liquidator.

29th December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR WHICH RETURN TICKETS ARE AVAILABLE.

ABOLITION OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN PERSONAL AND ORDINARY LUGGAGE.

REDUCTION IN RATE FOR EXCESS LUGGAGE.

ABOLITION OF THE EXTRA GHAUT MILEAGE UPON THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS PASSENGER FARES.

REDUCTION IN RATE FOR FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS.

The Public are hereby informed that the following ALTERED RATES and ARRANGEMENTS will take effect on SATURDAY, the FIRST of JANUARY 1876, and will remain in force from that date until further notice, viz:—

RETURN TICKETS.—First and Second Class Return Tickets for Passengers, and Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages at a fare and a half for the double journey, between any two Stations on this line will be available for return on any day within two Calendar months and the journey can be broken as often and for as long either way as the holders of the Tickets or the Owners of Horses or Carriages may desire provided that only one journey is made in each direction, and that the return journey is completed within the two months.

LUGGAGE.—The distinction between personal and ordinary luggage will be abolished. All articles (except such as are of a DANGEROUS NATURE) will be conveyed as Passengers' Luggage.

The rate for Excess Luggage will be reduced to Two Pies per Maund per Mile, the same quantity as heretofore being still allowed free.

EXTRA GHAUT MILEAGE.—Thirty-two Miles for the Bhore Ghaut and Twenty Miles for the Thull Ghaut will be no longer added to the distance in calculating the Third and the Fourth Class Fares and the charges for Excess Luggage of Third and Fourth Class Passengers.

FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS.—Booked from Baree Bunder or from Byculla will be carried by Passenger Train at the Owner's risk at the rate of One Pie per Maund per Mile.

Some of these arrangements AFFECT the THROUGH BOOKINGS with other Railways and some of them have been adopted by the other Companies. Particulars can be obtained on application at Stations or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December 1875.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices in Elphinstone Circle on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January 1876, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 29th December 1875.

1. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to grant to the Mofussil Company, Limited, or to any one else, a lease of the Land, Messuages and Hereditaments of the Company at Broach and at Pallej, together with the Mills, Factories, Presses, Engines, Plant, Stock-in-Trade and Materials thereto belonging or to be held by the Mofussil Company, or any one else, for a term of three years from the 1st January 1876 at a yearly rent of Rs 2000 provided that the Mofussil Company or any one else at the expiration of the term deliver up to the Lessors together with the pieces of Land and Buildings so taken on Lease, the Presses, Engines, Machinery and other apparatus in equally good working order and condition as when the Lease commenced ordinary wear excepted. And that upon the Mofussil Company or any one else entering into possession of such property they shall take over at a valuation all the Company's Goods and Stores now lying at the said Factories or situate on the property demised at a valuation, and that all the stores and supplies already shipped on account of the Company from England or elsewhere and not situate on any of the aforesaid properties in India be taken over at invoice price.

2. And that it shall be lawful for the said Directors to enter on behalf of the Company in all contracts and agreements regarding the conditions on which the said Lease shall be granted and otherwise as shall be necessary or expedient for effecting and completing the above objects.

By Order of the Board of Directors, RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th December 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CAMERA OBSCURA; also a good MAP of CEYLON. Apply, stating price, to "X. Y. Z." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, A CERTIFIED EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, A MESSMAN for GUN ROOM, H. M. S. UNDAUNTED, Flag Ship, East India Station. Enquire on Board.

NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the above Company falls due on the 1st proximo and will be RECEIVED at the Office of the Undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th December 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Head Office, we are paying into the New Bank of Bombay half of all Premiums collected to form an INDIAN GUARANTEE FUND, and we INVITE POLICY-HOLDERS to call and inspect the Bank Pass Book.

W. WATSON & Co., Bombay, Chief Agents, Universal Fire Office.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELIVERY OF GOODS IN BOMBAY, SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, AND AHMEDABAD DISCONTINUED.

After the end of the present month the Company will CEASE to CART GOODS from the COLABA GRANT ROAD and CARNAC BRIDGE STATIONS in BOMBAY, and from the SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, and AHMEDABAD STATIONS, CONSIGNEES will then have to make their own ARRANGEMENTS to TAKE DELIVERY at the Stations and Sidings.

2. A reduction of 3½ pies per maund equal to about 8 Annas per Ton will be made upon the Rates now in force which include the delivery by cart.

3. A Wharfage charge of Four Annas per Maund for each day or part of a day will be made at Colaba, Grant Road and Carnac Bridge, and Two Annas per Maund at Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad upon all GOODS THAT ARE NOT REMOVED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER ARRIVAL.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DRAWBACK ON COTTON DESPATCHED FROM DHOND TO BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, if COTTON, from the Nuggers District, is DESPATCHED from DHOND STATION to BOMBAY, in quantities of not less than (30,000) THIRTY THOUSAND MAUNDS between THIS DATE and the 30th SEPTEMBER 1876, by any merchant or bona fide firm, carrying on business at Ahmednugger, a DRAWBACK of FIFTEEN PER CENT., on the amount paid for Carriage, will be allowed.

Merchants or dealers who intend to claim this allowance, must give advice accordingly before the end of January next, either to the District Traffic Manager, Poona, or to the Undersigned, and no drawback will be allowed to any firm which does not give such notice within the specified time.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December 1875.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," and in the Matter of the Property and Credits of JAMES DOUGALL, late of Somerstee, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, deceased, who died intestate at Comrotee aforesaid on the 19th day of August 1875, and Letters of Administration to move Property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the 18th day of November 1875, to JAMES MELVILLE, A torney of An rew Dougall, hereinafter named, of Bombay, Esquire. NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said James Dougall deceased are required on or before MONDAY, the 31st day of January 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of the Mofussil Company, Limited, at No. 23, Apollo Street, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Andrew Dougall, Esquire, of Strawberry Hill, In erness, in Scotland, brother german, and next of kin of the said James Dougall, deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property in his hands are hereby required to pay their debts or and over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 4th day of December 1875.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY, Proctors, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S DAY 1876.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,

Have much pleasure in notifying that their Stock, specially imported Overland, is larger and more various than ever, and of the same superior character which has been so long and so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice of fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Dessert Fruits,	Jellies,	Poultry,
Bath Chaps,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sauces,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Sausages,
Cheese,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Chocolates.	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Cocoas,	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Coffees,	Herbs,	Plum Puddings,	Tongues,
Condiments,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE—

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Green Oranges,	Pralines,
Cherries,	Greengages,	Lunettes,	Strawberries,

in cases of about 7 lbs, or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,	Chocolates,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Chips,
Candied Peels,	Figs,	Nougat,	Peel Rings,
China Preserves,	French Plums,	Noyeau Fruits,	Strawberries

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Mrs. Brown's Luggage.	Flirtation.	Zanzibar Whistle.
Arctic Relics.	Surprise.	Post Office.
Ye Hermit.	Gaiety.	Uncle Joe's Luck,
What men have said about women.	Forfeits.	City of London.
What women have said about men.	Courtship and Marriage.	Gipsy Queen.

And thirty other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in the Presidency.

BURGUNDIES.
White and Red, Still and Sparkling.

CHAMPAGNES.
From Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Special Selected Depot at Epernay.

CLARETS.
The Company's celebrated brands from their Bordeaux Agency.

HOCKS & MOSELLES.
Sparkling & Still from the Company's Coblentz Agency.

PORTS.
Selected by the Company's Agency at the Alto Douro.

SHERRIES.
Ten brands of high class Wines from the Company's Xerez Agency.

BRANDIES, RUMS, GINS, WHISKIES.
All of the best brands.

LIQUEURS.
The largest assortment in the Presidency.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
Portrait, Landscape and Scrap.

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Chess Boards, Tea Caddies, Smokers' Companions, Card Cases, and Trays, &c. &c.

CHURCH SERVICES.
With the new Lectionary.

DRESS AND WRITING CASES.
Of a variety of patterns, In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.

SCENT CASKETS,
In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.

SMELLING BOTTLES.
Of twenty different Patterns.

SMOKERS' CHOICE.
Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.

TOILET CASES.
Of Morocco, with fittings of solid Ivory.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES.
Elegantly finished of inlaid woods, Morocco or Russia.

And a magnificent assortment of nic nacs in Ormolu, Oxydized Metal and Olive Wood.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold, or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved or Jewelled or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet, or Watch Chain; to take On Two, or Four Portraits.

NECKLETS & NECK CHAINS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES.
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelled.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

BISCUIT BOXES.

BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.

CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.

CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.

CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.

DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.

EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.

FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.

"OWL" MUFFINEERS.

NAPKIN RINGS,
(Complete sets in cases.)

PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS. SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
(Complete sets in cases.)

SARDINE BOXES,
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. would request attention on the arrival of another CHRISTMAS SEASON, to their large and varied Stock of Goods suitable for 'XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS, ornamental and useful.

A PRICED DESCRIPTION IS SUBJOINED.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

SMALL SQUARE, for 48 Cartes, 1 on a page.....Rs. 15 0	SMALL OBLONG, larger, 9½ by 8½ new design, the mounts removable at pleasure, for 60 Cartes and a few Medallions ..... Rs. 32 0
Ditto, richly bound dark green Morocco, gilt covers and 2 gilt clasps, with ornamented pages..... 35 0	BOX ALBUM, with loose Mounts and Glass Cover..... 15 0
SMALL OBLONG, 8½ by 8½, dark brown Morocco, for 96 cartes, 2 on a page, the pages richly ornamented 20 0	OBLONG FOLIO, bound green Morocco, with spaces for 1 Cabinet and 4 Carte de Visite portraits on each page, with alternate spare leaves for views..... 40 0

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS.

FULL MOROCCO, with gilt line, leaves of Cardboard, hung on cloth, 14 by 10..... Rs. 15 0	SCRAP ALBUMS—Bound Full Morocco, dark-brown, handsomely gilt and tooled, and lettered "Scraps," 14 by 12 ..... Rs. 45 0
Ditto Ditto, plainer, 12 by 9 ..... 12 0	PICTURE SCRAP BOOKS, prettily bound in cloth, gilt and illuminated, with illustrated title page and 7 omits-piece, showing the prettiest method of arranging pictures, each 5 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP BOOKS, small size, 8 by 6, plainly bound, rough Morocco, and gilt 5 0	

CREST AND MONOGRAM ALBUMS, &c.

"YE ARMORIE," 8 by 6, bound full Morocco, hand-somely gilt, with the proper tricolouring of Crests and Mono-grams ..... Rs. 12 8	SMALL ALBUM, bound plain Morocco, with gilt lines, lettered "Cards and Monograms" ..... Rs. 6 0
Ditto ditto rather plainer and lighter bindings..... 8 0	ALBUMS for NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, strongly and neatly half bound, with Index, small Rs. 2-4, large 5 8
"REPERTOIRE HERALDIQUE," similar to above but plainer in style, gilt, designs for crests, and visiting card design for autographs 6 12	Ditto. Ditto, with gummed leaves, and scissors..... 10 0

Albums prepared, photographs and pictures mounted and framed in the best styles to order.

DRESSING AND HAND BAGS, DRESSING CASES, WRITING CASES, &c.

LADIES' 16 INCH Levant, Morocco TRAVELLING, WRITING, DRESSING, and WORK BAG, lined Silk, and fitted complete with engraved electro fittings, Pearl inste-nsils, &c., &c., with outside pocket and registered lock..... Rs. 150 0	LADIES' MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAG, SQUARE PATTERN, with Oxydized Metal fittings, and patent lock, 8 inch..... 10 8
LADIES' MOROCCO LEATHER TRAVELLING AND HAND BAGS, unfitted lined best leather, with registered lock: 8 inch, Rs. 8-0, 9 inch 9 8	LADIES' "NEW SHAPE" MOROCCO HAND BAG, with outside pocket, strap fastenings, and registered lock, 10 inch ..... Rs. 12 8
	"TOURIST" BAG, black enamelled hide, with lock and key, 16 inch ..... do 18 8
	GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES in Russia leather, fitted complete 35 0

COURIER BAGS, in best French Morocco, with straps and swivel fastenings, outside pocket and registered lock; 6½ inch Rs. 7-8; 7½ inch Rs. 8-8.

CANVAS COURIER BAGS, 7½ inch, Rs. 9-8.

WRITING CASES, ENVELOPE CASES.

T. J. & J. SMITH'S 15-INCH THREE-FOLD DESPATCH BOX, of best Dark-red Russia Leather, lined with Morocco, fitted complete with STATIONERY BLOTTING BOOK CASH BOOK, LEDGER INSTEAD, LIGHT BOX, 3 BOSI NIFE TABLETS, PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c. &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in solid Leather Travelling Case with Strap. Nett Cash, Price Rs. 165 0	SMITH'S "TOURIST" WRITING CASES, in Morocco, containing blotting book, pen and pencil, inkstand, &c., with spring lock 7 8
The above is a very handsome and very suitable present for a gentleman.	DRAWING-ROOM TABLESETS, consisting of an elegant box for stationery and a blotting-book to match, in dark green Levant Morocco, handsome Gothic Pattern, richly illuminated purple and buff, and handsomely tooled and gilt 75 0
SMITH'S SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, Foolscap size, with inside Leather pockets, blotting paper and Leather-covered inkstand, with strong Straps 27 8	Ditto. ditto. in Coromandel Wood with ivory and Ormolu Mounts 40 0
	Ditto. ditto. in Morocco and gilt, dome shaped, with blotting book to match 40 0

JEWEL CASES.

In best RUSSIA LEATHER, green chequered, with 2 trays lined silk plush, 9 inch, with Bramah lock and duplicate keys..... 35 0	In BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, lined dark blue silk, 10 inch with 2 trays..... 18 8
	JEWEL CASE, DARK GREEN, RUSSIA, 10 inch, lined velvet blind tooled, with lock and keys..... 45 0
Do. do. BROWN RUSSIA, expanding pattern, lined purple velvet..... 35 0	Do. do. BROWN RUSSIA, square pattern, richly gilt, lined velvet, 10 inch and 2 trays 50 0

LADIES' WORK-BOXES AND WORK-BASKETS' &c.

LADY'S WORK BASKETS of neat wicker-work prettily lined with quilted silk and fitted with scissors crochet hook, pe knife, thimble, &c.	LADY'S VISITING RETICULES, containing memorandum book for names and addresses, space for Lady's and Gentleman's visiting cards, pencil, &c.
No. 6, small size ..... Rs. 3 8	In Morocco with gilt mountings 12 8
Ditto ditto new pattern lining 4 8	NEW IMPROVED GRAPHOSCOPE for large Pictures, Photographs, &c., and also for Stereoscopic Views, very unique and of great 35 0
No. 1, medium size 10 8	VIEWS FOR DITTO CABINET SIZE, CRYSTAL FACE VIEWS, LONDON VIEWS, COLORED FLOWERS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, &c. from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 Each.
Ditto ditto new pattern lining 12 0	
No. 2, large size 12 0	
Ditto ditto new pattern lining 14 8	STEREOSCOPES with ring to raise or lower 25 0
LADY'S CASH CABINETS of Russia leather with gilt mounts, containing 4 drawers, respectively, for gold, silver, notes, and leaves a very useful pocket 33 0	NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE in handsome Bronze Stand..... 16 0
LADY'S EXPANDING RETICULES of best Russia with gilt mounts, very elegantly finished..... Rs. 30 to 31 0	MICROSCOPES, MONOCULAR, at Rs. 60, 70, and 90 0
The "BEATRICE" WRITING and WORK-BOX, an elegant and convenient arrangement, upon being opened the working materials are at once available, while by pressing a spring the front falls and the writing apparatus is exposed ready for use.	Ditto, MINOCULAR, as in full Bullock's Scope 300 0
	PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS, a pair mounted on Cart, with rack-work for Dissolving View Effect 250 0
	Lanterns enclosed in Mahogany, complete with case 250 0
	Ditto ditto in Japanned Tin with case 150 0
In Morocco Russia lined with quilted silk and fitted with necessary instruments 35 0	MAGIC LANTERNS of various sizes, small and large at 28 0
Ditto ditto in best Russia leather, silk lined..... 40 0	*Slides for the above always available—Scenic, Comic, and Dioramic*

GAMES, &c.

RACE GAME, large board, illustrated in colors, with box containing horses, obstacles, and dice box, complete ... Rs. 13 4	BACKGAMMON BOARDS, book form, with Cups and Men at Rs. 7, 8-8, and 10 8
CROQUET, sets in box complete, at Rs. 20, 30, and 35 0	CHESS BOARDS, of folding leather, at Rs. 3-8, 5-8, and... 8 0
BEZIQUE, sets for 2 or 4, at Rs. 5-8, 7-8, 10-0 and 15 0	CRIBBAGE, plain boards, with pegs, Rs. 1, triangular 2 0
CHESS, Staunton pattern, in boxes, plain, polished, or weighted, at Rs. 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 0	Ditto boxes, with space for cards, silk lined with Men 5 8
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DOUBLE-FOLDING CHESS BOARD, with MEN 4 0	Ditto with mother of pearl top, Rs. 12 and 13 0
"IN STATU QUO" Chess board and Men, with spring for fixing Men in any position of the Game 20 0	Ditto new principle, white metal pegs to all the holes, to draw up for scoring 6 0

PLAYING CARDS, WHIST AND BEZIQUE MARKERS, DOMINOES, &c., &c., &c.

ROYAL CABINET OF GAMES, containing all the above, in Walnutwood, massive and handsome, with folding doors to open in front, Rs. 90-0.

COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES.

In polished fine box, 17 games, large size.....Rs. 45 0	In leather and Gilt case, 10 games.....Rs. 15 0
In " Mahogany box, 12 games, small size. 25 0	In fine wood box, 10 games 12 0

RECHERCHE PAPETERIE, GLASS CUBE PAPER WEIGHTS, PEN AND PENCIL CASES IN GOLD, SILVER, AND ALUMINIUM, and other useful and Ornamental Articles in great variety.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

"VERY IMPORTANT"

TO

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a **Special Department** *for their Celebrated* **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the continent of Europe.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits .....Rs. 10 to 17	0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Fitted Dressing Pouches	2 0
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	23 0
Warm do	35 0	Bathing Drawers	3 0		
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes	from 35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz	0 12	Solid Leather Trunks ...	42 0
Dressing Gowns, from ...	10 0	Best Linen do. ...	6 0	Extra Large do ...	75 0
Pyjamas	16 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs...	5 0	Black Hide Bags.....	11 8
Oxford Shirts.....	36 0	Cotton Socks.....	9 8	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0

ELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH DEC. 1875.

THE holidays have virtually commenced to-day and there will be nothing of any importance done now until the re-opening of business next week. By then Cotton should be coming in more freely, and unless some unforeseen influence intervenes, we may look for a decidedly more active state of matters than we have had to report lately.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, sales only 8,000 bales, prices unchanged.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was unchanged both in tone and prices, and the same remark applies to the London General Produce Markets which are unaltered throughout.

A withdrawal of £117,000 from the Bank of England is advised, making £537,000 withdrawn since the last report.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE there has again been very little doing. One Bank came out as a seller of demand this morning at 1s. 9d. 17/32 but has since stopped and the feeling at the close is undoubtedly easy. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9¼d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 15-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 9 15-16d.	,,

On Calcutta some business was done in demand yesterday in the bazaar at par but the quotation otherwise is still 99⅝. For Government paper the enquiry is slow, and we quote :—Fours, Rs. 101¼ to ⅜ ; Fours and-a half, Rs. 102⅝ to ½ ; Fives and-a half, Rs. 107 to ¼.

COTTON is in the same position, dealers continue to ask rates which prevent business going through, and transactions are accordingly restricted to small parcels of ready stuff at prices which lay down considerably over home quotations to arrive. There are buyers of Good Fair Omra at Rs. 175 per candy full pressed but sellers ask Rs. 179, and other descriptions are pretty much in the same position, nor can we look for much alteration until supplies begin to come forward on a more liberal scale. Crop reports are decidedly less favourable than they were, and from the Oomrawuttee districts we hear the out-turn estimated at considerably under last season. From the increased acreage planted, and the very favourable weather in the early part of the season, we should be inclined to look on such reports with considerable doubt although they derive a certain degree of support from the evident lateness of the crop which generally betokens a small yield.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £2-3 9 for loading steamers and £2 7-6 for forward shipment, but very few engagements are being made at these rates.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unchanged. The demand from first hands continues of an insignificant character but prices are nominally the same, the bulk of the stocks being held in the Bazaar.

COALS are steady but transactions of late have been limited. A cargo of Watson's Hartley to arrive per Princess Alexandra has changed hands at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside. Davison's West Hartley is offering at Rs. 20 per ton by Steamer but buyers do not offer over Rs. 19½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		Rs.
300,000	100	all	5p.c.	Agra Bank	92
72,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	16 do.	Bank of Bombay New	677½
5,250	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
60,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
65,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	483

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,100
1,250	100	all	...	Esplanade Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	3,000	2000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land Co	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

1000	5,000	2,850	200 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,440
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps.	Albert Co. Karachee	635 xd
100	500	all	18 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co	350
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.	Apollo Press Co	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bombay Co	505
1500	500	all	65 ps.	Berar Company (New)	105
1,000	250	all	42 ps.	Indian Press Co	260
2,400	250	all	60 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps.	Carwar Co	825 xd
200	25	all	700 ps.	Comprador Press Co	3,600 xd
500	300	all	Nil.	Dho lera P. & G. Co	300
1000	1,000	all	8 p.a.	Dhulia Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	1,950
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
800	500	all	100 p.a.	French Press Co	425
4,150	...	1,400	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co	425
3,125	1,000	350	45 ps.	Mofussil Printing & Ginning Co	200
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press—Manufacturing Co. Ld	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps.	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 ps.	Sassoon's Press Co	550
400	500	750	45 ps.	Scinde Press Co	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,175
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml
650	1,000	..	126ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Pe share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8 3	0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
	£20	10 3 14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares
	£20	6 7 9	do.	Ditto
	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co
	£18	19 6 9	15 do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
1,000	500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,075
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,070
1,000	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	650
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning	885
2,500	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Flemtne S. W. Co	885
1,000	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,020
700	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,000
750	1,000	all	68 p.a.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	900
...	...	...	800	Khandesh Spinning	8 0
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	...	500	Madras U Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,100
1,000	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	690
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of W. les Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning	875
800	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share,	300

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,630
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	105
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	620
500	500	300	80 ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	80
1,000	5	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co	25
1,980	50	all	30 p.	Treacher & Co	405
...	25	all	40 p.	Viegas Patent slip	32

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP MORESHIRE, 1,428 tons, Captain Dawson, arrived in harbour the 28th instant from Glasgow with a cargo of 2,035 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's S.S. ETTORE, 1,301 tons, Captain Lazarich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (December 2nd), calling at Suez, Jeddah and Aden, with twenty two passengers, and general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. CHINA, 1,036 tons, Captain G. S. Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia &c., with Australian Mail, and the following passengers :—From Melbourne to—Bombay Col. Bordin's servant, Mr. and Mrs. Willis and two Misses Willis and E. F. servant, Mr. and Mrs G. Greene, and Mrs. Leggatt. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Minchin. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. H. H. B. Jones and Revd. Mr. C. P. Greene. She brought the following cargo :—12 packages provision, 1 box specie, and 15 casks tallow.

THE S.S. TIMOUR, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Brown, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool, brought following cargo :—327 kegs nails, 14,985 bars and 4,568 bundles iron, 200 cases alum, 250 kegs red lead, 1,131 packages piece goods, 475 cases teloplates 50 pigs lead, 208 boxes soap, 2,505 bundles hoops, 302 cases iron sheets, 90 cases brass sheets, 649 bundles railroad iron, 7 packages chinaware, 57 bundles wire, 12 bales twist, 8 cases thread, 16 boxes biscuits, 35 cases Slates 28606 blocks 3536 packages spelter, and some packages machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Moreshire	Dawson	Glasgow, Sept 17.
29	Ettore (s)	Lazarich	Trieste, Dec 2.
...	China (s)	Brooks	Melbourne, Dec 3.
...	City Camp	Green	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Fatte Isallamo	Nacoda	Mozambique.
...	Guiseppe Maggio	Varnia	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pera, to Aden and Suez.
* Steamer Mulle, to Aden, Jeddah, and Hodeeda.
Steamer Ettore, to Trieste, &c.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29 953
Temperature of the Air	76 9
Wet bulb Thermometer	69 5
Dew Point	66 0
Relative humidity of Air	0 685
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82 8
Minimum do. do.	69 7
General Direction of wind	NNE, N, NE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	227

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s, 1,296 bundles steel hoops, Ralli Brothers.
Tagus s, 1,366 bars iron, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co ; 16 bundles spring steel, Tyebally Ebrahimjee.
Zerbino s, 1 cask earthenware, Soomar Veera.

FROM LONDON.

Vixon s. 1 case hardware, Esse Jumail ; 5 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally.
Macedonia s, 10 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jawraj.
Tagus s, 10 barrels soft soap, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co.
Rajpoot, 51 cases oilmanstore and 6 cases candles, Dawoodbhoy Aloo-lhoovein, 78 cases oilmanstore and 10 cases candles, Heptoola Ahmedally.
Zante s, 15 packages sulphate of copper, Ruttonjee Jawraj.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 77 cases apples, A C Gumpert.

FROM GLASGOW.

Zampa s, 1 hogshead port wine, Heerjeebhoy Manockjee.
Macedonia s, 106 crates empty bottles, Rogers and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s, 3 cases oilmanstore, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 185 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee ; 77 cases claret and 15 cases vermouth, Hajee Cassim and Co ; 39 packages sodawater corks and 5 cases fruits in syrup, Palonjee Heerjeebhoy's and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 402 bags wheat, 1,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 82 bales cotton, Bhoojee Canjee ; 40 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co ; 974 bags gall, Nuthoo Soondherjee.
Tagus s, 174 casks coir yarn, Nusserwanjee Khurshow ; 1,334 bags linseed, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 1,734 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 65 bales wool, Moolchund Lemadass ; 41 bales cotton, Veneybund Juttabass ; 99 bales cotton, Vurdhoman Takersee ; 32 bales cotton, Bhimjee Chapsee ; 98 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass ; 5 0 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 92 bales cotton, Vishnudass Jugjeevan, a native cotton ; Scinde Nalas ; 453 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co ; 250 bags myrabolams, Framjee Vesta.
Macedonia s, 35 bales wool, Curseejee Cumulsey ; 85 bales cotton Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 95 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 17 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee

FOR LONDON.

Khiva s, 550 bags myrabolams, Runchordass Toolseedass ; 1 case cardamoms, Esmail Mahamed and Co ; 6 cases fishmaws and 51 cases oilgoods, Ruzubally Ally Bux ; 45 rubbins croton seed, Mooljee Jithas and Co ; 7 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy ; 8 bales skins, Ahmedbhoy Futtaybhoy ; 38 piece s, Esoofji, Caimbhoy Allabhoy ; 7 bales hides, Mahamed Premjee ; 50 cases oilbanum, G H J Mahamed
Valkyrien, 40 bales coir yarn, Canjee Leeladhur

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khiva s, 2 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Sumatra s, 2 boxes silver coins, The French Bank.

FOR HAVRE.

Khiva s, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 148 bales cotton, W N col and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 800 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 700 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 400 bales cotton and 50 bags ginnedy seed, Volkart Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s, 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.

Graves, Col, Bombay 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Neemuch.

DECEMBER 28.

Murdoch, Major, Bengal R A, on duty, from Umballa.
Gough, Lieut C I, Madras Military Secretary to the Com in Chief on duty, from Madras.

DECEMBER 29.

Rodick, Lieut, Bombay, 2-7th R Fusiliers, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 29.

Wahab, Lieut Col, Bombay 8th Regt N I, from leave, to Poona.
Von Heythuysen, Major, Bombay Staff, from leave, to Mhow.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 3	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Dec. 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	Jan. 3	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 11	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 17	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M
Zanzibar, &c.	,, ...	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th October next the further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Parcels up to 4 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 5-30 P.M. and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 3	Monday	Jan. 17
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 24

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformnitations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.
Tuesday	Jan. 11

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountains.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FERNANDEZ—December 27th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of J. F Fernandez, Deputy Collector and F. C. Magistrate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FAHEY—CASTLE—December 27th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Ward Maule, Charles Swaine Fahey, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (Irrigation Branch), Bombay, to Florence Sophia, second daughter of Henry James Castle, Esq., C. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THORNHILL—December 22nd, at Naini Tal, N W P, the wife of Captain W R Thornhill, 2nd battalion 19th (P W O) Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

POWLETT—December 23rd, at Alwar, of dysentery, Percy Lawrence, son of Major and Mrs P W Powlett, aged 15 months
SANDFORD—December 26th, at Allahabad, Julia McNamara, the beloved wife of Mr D L Sandford, aged 36 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1875.

THE English public schools seem in rather a bad way just at a time when the labours of the Public and Endowed Schools' Commissioners should be beginning to produce reforms as effective as the changes introduced by them have been sweeping. The Hayman controversy has, however, barely been covered with the oblivion which it deserved, and the Winchester "tunding" has scarcely ceased to trouble the anxious materfamilias, when the flame bursts out again, and this time at the Royal School "where grateful science still (?) adores her Henry's holy shade." We have no intention of reviewing the present discussion ; the dirty linen has been already exposed sufficiently without that ; and whether the Doctor or Mr. Oscar Browning be finally adjudged to be in the right, we care little, it seeming to us that the conduct of both has been far from what is expected from men who have laid themselves out to be makers of boys, for both of them as Head Master and Tutor respectively are something more than mere teachers. It is not, however, a pleasant thing to think of Eton boys signing petitions to the governing body in favour of the popular Tutor, and therefore against the Head Master. Of the Felsted governors and the Uppingham sanitation, or rather want of sanitation, enough has been said in the *Times* and the *Lancet*, while the *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that two boys have run away from Wellington College half-starved. Nor is it consoling to find that the Head Master of Winchester has so little influence over his Sixth Form that two of them no sooner get off for their holidays than they fly directly in the face of their Doctor, and arrange a cricket match to which (as they well knew) he had a great, and probably well founded, objection. Fancy such a thing occurring with Arnold and his Sixth Form ! Head Masters, by the way, are sorely tried in the matter of cricket matches, the opponents at home matches frequently forgetting the old saw *mazima debetur pueris reverentia*, and the surroundings of London grounds being hardly calculated to elevate the tone of boys, soon to be turned adrift to look after their own morals, and for this very reason to be built up as firmly as possible while under school authority and open to school influence. For, as the apron strings must be cut sooner or later, let us at least see that the child has found his legs first. And on this point it is to be feared parents, and especially those at a distance, are rather apt to undermine school influences, by wishing their hopefuls to enjoy their holidays, &c. Why, a big boy who is doing well at school (though not necessarily a 'sap') is really happier there than at home, provided the school be really what it ought to be. But how can the Anglo-Indian parent be sure that this is the case, and that his boy who is doing but moderately at Clifton, for example, would not be better looked after at Brighton ?

With three of the seven public schools proper in the shade, we must at once place Harrow at the head of the list. The school has its fair share of University and other honours ; it is in a healthy and accessible place, and some of the Tutors are men to be trusted in every way. Harrow, too, has escaped, to a certain exteut, the *jeunesse dorée* who are the curse of Eton ; and, altogether, an old Indian, with whom economy is an object, might do worse than settle at Harrow, and avail himself of its local advantages. The Charterhouse, in its new home on the Surrey Hills, should have a bright feature before it, while of the London schools Westminster turns out good scholars. Its good cricket and football ground gives it an advantage over St. Paul's, or Christ's Hospital, which latter however has enabled many a widow to see her sons rise to prosperity and even to a high position in the country. Shrewsbury could hardly hope to find a second Kennedy, whose splendid scholarship brought her pupils to the front in every classical examination while fired by his genial enthusiasm even the dullest caught something of classic lore. Still, in one of the most distinguished of her own pupils, she has secured a good scholar, though he, too, has fallen foul of the governing body over a matter of school discipline. And, though somewhat a rough and slightly "rowdy" school, a boy who takes kindly to his Greek and Latin, and whose ultimate goal is one of the so-called learned professions, can hardly do better than at Shrewsbury, especially as the school has still a lien on certain college scholarships at Cambridge, where a strong clientele will welcome the future winner of the "Craven" or "Porson." Marlborough College in Dr. Farrar has a Head Master who has made school organization his study, but the town is still subject to visitations of typhus fever. Of the larger schools, however, almost everyone can gain trustworthy information at a small expenditure of trouble or postage stamps, while the smaller—many of them with fine endowments—are almost unknown, with the exception of a few forced into notice by pushing committees or head masters, or aided, as in the case of Cheltenham and Clifton, by peculiar local advantages. Both these schools have risen immensely in numbers during the last decade, and the Indian Civil Service and the Scientific Corps owe to the former many of their brightest lights. The latter has among its masters men of considerable note at the Universities, but the house arrangements are not well reported of. Rossall in Lancashire is a large rough school, where the boys are crowded into one building, and a little time back they were served with somewhat scant fare. It is, however, a cheap school, and its situation on a bare sandy shore between Fleetwood and Blackpool, and far removed from bad surroundings, is something in its favour. Wellington College, under the special patronage of Royalty, has lately changed head masters, the ex-Premier's son in-law, a Wykehamist and Oxford tutor of no mean schoiarship, having succeeded to a school made by his predecessor. Here, too, the boys are chiefly in one building with separate dormitories, and no distinction is made between foundationers (sons of deceased officers of needy circumstances) and the rest, of whom officers' sons pay £80 and civilians £110. This school has passed boys well into Woolwich, and also turned out good classical scholars. Brighton College, without endowment, is popular on account of its situation ; here boys live in masters' houses. The Epsom College is intended chiefly for sons of medical men, while Radney and a school at Canterbury are respectively devoted to the sons and orphans of the clergy. Derby School is an old foundation which blows its own trumpet somewhat loudly. Ipswich, even under Holden, is somewhat stagnant, and Lancing has connected itself inseparably with an extreme party in the Church, while Repton and Trent are at the opposite pole of doctrine. A war between the head and assistant masters at Manchester Grammar School, three years ago, ended in the resignation of the latter in a body, and since then the school, whose name formerly figured constantly in scholarship lists at the Universities, has fallen off. Rochester Grammar School under Whiston is in much the same position as Ipswich, but Sedberg and Giggleswick have lately bloomed forth anew as "first grade classical and modern schools" respectively. Founded by Edward VI. they have large endowments, and, in a rural and lovely part of the north country bordering on the Lake District, they are able to do things on the cheap. Reading school has been resuscitated during the last few years, and its handsome buildings catch the eye of the passing traveller on the Great Western. Sherborne and Bath, in the West, are both schools of some fame ; of the new Proprietary Army School at Westward Ho, it is early days to speak. In the Midland counties Birmingham (also Edward VI.) had a great reputation twenty years ago, and has sent to the Universities a good many who would not otherwise have had a chance of making themselves gentlemen, and a new school at Bedford aims at a high class education without much expense, while Stoney Stratford in Bucks takes the place of Lancing in the South. Cheap schools of a good kind are to be found at Bradfield, near Reading, Cranley (near Guildford), Nottingham, Oxford, (Magdalen School), Bloxam (near Banbury), Southampton (Hartley Institute), and at most Cathedral cities, while in the suburbs of London Blackheath and Kensington Grammar School are probably the best.

Few of these schools profess to make any arrangements for the residence of Indian boys in holiday time, but there is almost always a master glad to eke out his income by undertaking such duty, either for travelling or for private tuition, the charge for such work being usually £2 a week, besides expenses. It is sad to find that some of the best public schools are closed to men of moderate means, and to think that Eton may be educating a *progeniem vitiosiorem*, that is, the upper stratum of English society in 1875. But when it is not an uncommon thing for Eton boys to take back £20 pocket money at the beginning of a half year, and to spend it in ten days, and when such living as is supplied by the highly paid house masters needs be supplemented by champagne breakfasts at the 'Christopher,' we are forced to point out that at other places beyond the sacred circle of the eight or nine "public schools" as good an education, if not better, can be obtained for a third or a quarter of the money. Had *Jacob Omnium, paterfamilias* (*mutato nomine*), been among us yet, he would have long ago led a crusade against the vice on the one hand, and the indifference on the other, which have combined to degrade Eton since the days of the Crimean War, and he would have had as little patience with the young Radicals at Rugby as with Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's officious interference in the administration of Eton.

REVIEW.

HUNTER'S LIFE OF LORD MAYO.*

(FIRST NOTICE.)

THE two handsome volumes which are the latest fruit of Mr. Hunter's literary energy bear eloquent testimony to the affectionate regard in which the memory of Lord Mayo is held by the group of Anglo-Indians who were most intimately associated with him in the government of this country. Mr. Hunter tells us, in his preface, that "the able men who laboured around Lord Mayo in India, soldier and civilian alike, have felt that a faithful record should be preserved of the real and noble work which he did for that country." Sir John Strachey, indeed, had already written a paper which first suggested to Mr. Hunter the idea of his work ; and to Sir John and Colonel Owen Burne the author of the *Life of Lord Mayo* is indebted for some of the most valuable materials of his interesting and workmanlike narrative. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, nothing loth to write the history of his own achievements, has supplied the chapter on Legislation, in which he fondly enumerates the causes which "give a degree of vigour and system to Indian Legislation unlike anything at home," and which may be all summed up in the simple fact that in India the checks prudently applied in England to save the spirit of liberty from being crushed to death by the zeal of law-makers are removed, and that, in this country, a trained lawyer who has an absolute hatred of human liberty and would frame codes to regulate men's actions in their minutest detail can persuade a Legislature composed almost entirely of officials to pass without discussion laws which reconstitute the whole framework of government, and the general tendency of which is to increase the already excessive power of the Executive Officers of the State. The chapter on Finance, written by Mr. Hunter himself, is founded to a large extent on a narrative of Lord Mayo's financial measures drawn up by Mr. R. B. Chapman ; and malicious critics may be inclined to think it singular that Sir Richard Temple, who held the office of Finance Minister during Lord Mayo's administration, and to whom Mr. Hunter acknowledges his obligations for an important paper on the Cash Balances which he does not publish, was not asked, apparently, to assist Sir John Strachey and Mr. Chapman in giving the public the true history of the financial scare of 1869 and its consequences. Perhaps the intrusion of Sir Richard might have destroyed the symmetry of the book, and cast some doubt on the genuineness of that loyalty to one another which Mr. Hunter speaks of more than once as the special distinction of servants of the Crown in India. "Once the collective decision of the Government is arrived at, all," he says, "adopt it as their own. Lord Mayo has recorded his admiration at the vigour with which each Councillor strove for what he considered best, irrespective of the Viceregal views ; and at the generous fidelity with which each carried out whatever policy might eventually be laid down by the general sense of his colleagues. It is this capacity for loyally yielding after a battle that makes the English talent for harmonious colonial rule."

But for this authoritative declaration, we should have thought that no Government in the world excelled that of India in the want of unity of purpose and of a settled policy. In England, a change of Ministry caused by the accession to power of a political party which has been for years in opposition is never the signal for the reversal of the decrees established after long debates by the Ministers that have retired from office. The superiority of English civilisation to that even of the foremost States of the Continent of Europe is in nothing more marked than in the unanimity with which the whole nation accepts as final the result of a political struggle when it has been once fought out, instead of throwing the country into disorder and making all progress impossible by constantly capping one revolution with another. There have been ten changes of Ministry in England since Sir Robert Peel carried the repeal of the Corn Laws, but not one of Sir Robert's successors has attempted to disturb the settlement effected nearly thirty years ago. So, again, any English Minister would be set down as a madman who, believing in the Conservative reaction, tried to re-endow the disestablished Church of Ireland. Look, once more, at the Income Tax, an engine for raising money which is quite as much detested in England as it can be in India, and which any Chancellor of the Exchequer would be glad to make himself popular by doing away with altogether. For thirty-five years, nevertheless, England has loyally continued to pay this tax, invented by Sir Robert Peel to give him the means of accomplishing his commercial reforms ; and it is only now, when those reforms have created new, and, it is hoped, perennial sources of revenue, that Sir Robert's favourite pupil, Mr. Gladstone, ventures to suggest the possibility of relieving the people from the payment of an Income Tax. Contrast this singleness of aim, this unflinching determination to carry out a great policy, with the conflict of counsel and the vacillation of purpose that made the career of the Indian Income Tax so brief and stormy. The tax was only imposed by Mr. Wilson in the first instance (in 1860) at the cost of a rebellion by the Governor of Madras, Sir Charles Trevelyan. "Mr. Wilson's Income Tax was for five years only, and even during that period the Government found it expedient to defer so far to the popular clamour as to reduce the rate from 4 per cent. to 2 per cent." The popular clamour was really fed by the ceaseless remonstrances of high Government officials. "The tax was not renewed at the end of the five years." Sir John Lawrence, however, wished to reimpose it in 1865 66 to meet a deficit ; but the strenuous opposition of Sir Charles Trevelyan, then Finance Minister, and of the other members of the Government, prevailed. Sir John gave up the tax, and fell back upon additional export duties with a loan for Public Works. Both of these expedients were disallowed by the Secretary of State. Sir C. Trevelyan shortly afterwards resigned his office, and Mr. Massey succeeded him." Mr. Massey devised a Licence Tax for 1867-8, followed by a Certificate Tax in 1868 9. These taxes were succeeded by the Income Tax once more, at the rate of about one per cent., in 1869-70. The rate was raised to 2½ per cent. during the same year, and to 3¾ per cent. in the following year ; and, having been reduced to one third of this rate in 1871-72, it was abolished by Lord Northbrook at the end of the financial year 1872-73. For thirteen years, therefore, there was displayed, with regard to the Income Tax, an absolute contempt for that principle of enforcing a settled policy which is essential to good government and which Mr. Hunter claims as eminently characteristic of the Indian administration. Unless public rumour grossly misrepresent them, there were not wanting even in Lord Mayo's Cabinet men who fanned the flame of the fierce agitation raised against the financial measures of 1869-70, and at any moment that agitation would have subsided if the high officials had been true to one another. But, to our thinking, the harmony of thought and action which Mr. Hunter detects in the working of the Indian Administration is conspicuous by its absence in every Department. From the Viceroy and members of Council downwards to the assistant collectors or district engineers there prevails an eager desire to win a reputation by upsetting plans already sanctioned, and striking out an entirely new line of action. We have only to mention the Department of Public Works and the battle of the gauges, to show what mischief may be done by this subordination of the public interests to private ambition ; and possibly, could the Foreign Department be allowed to unfold the tale of its carefully guarded secrets, the public might be astonished at the influence paltry feelings of personal jealousy have in shaping the course of the policy to be pursued in guarding the frontiers or managing the Native States of India.

Why is it that the Government of India seems to be always groping blindly in the dark, and that it is impossible to predict what it will do in disposing of any question of home or foreign policy ? The explanation cannot lie in the want of harmony between the Central and the Provincial Governments,—though their state of perpetual antagonism to one another of course delays work,—for the Government of India has now succeeded in arrogating to itself almost all the powers the enjoyment of which once gave the Government of Bombay a certain independence and a right to be heard in the discussion of Imperial affairs. Under Lord Northbrook the systematic centralization adopted in order to crush the troublesome Bombay Government has culminated in the establishment of probably the most powerful and irresponsible despotism that ever existed, that of the Viceroy in Council backed by the English Parliament. Why, then, does the Government of India, having possessed itself of this arbitrary authority, simply continue to perplex

…ed; that is to
…r pays the tax
…rty tax exempts
…value than £80.
…es towns, and
…e of 5 per cent.,
…the case of the
…at £90 will thus
…cities, towns, and
…d £200 per annum
…benefit of the £80
…the rate of 7½ per

…are champagne in
…de. We read in the
…that the experiment
…, of Albury, in the
…ne gives promise of
…immature wine were
…the stores of Messrs.
…ns-street, Melbourne,
…The result was very
…which is made from
…s not only bright and
…y promise that when in
…it would not only be
…or quality. It was ex-
…only been two months
…would require to be
…d to for two years
…come fit for the dinner
…the wine from this
…. Fallon is making cham-
…neau, Tokay, and Ronsillon

…of interest to our readers to know
…rank of Rajah Lelah, who contrived
…rried out the assassination of the late
…sident. The *Straits Times* arranges the chiefs
of Perak in rank as follows :—"First, there is the
Sultan, with the Rajah Mudah who is nominated
by the reigning Sultan, and his Heir apparent.
Next come *four* chiefs of the *first* rank,—then
eight chiefs of the second rank, and lastly there
are sixteen chiefs of the third rank The Maha-
raja Lelah, who murdered Mr. Birch, is the head
of the eight chiefs of the second rank, and lived
at Passir Salah, which is about five miles up the
river above the British Residency. The head of
the sixteen chiefs of the third rank is also called
Sir Maharaja Lelah. This is the chief who
would not meet Sir Andrew Clarke's Commis-
sioners, and whom we therefore supposed to be
Mr. Birch's murderer. He lives at Sayang,
opposite Quallah Kangsa, about 85 miles up the
river from the Residency. He will be the first
to bear the brunt of an invasion from Laroot, if
he is in complicity with the rebels and if there
is to be an invasion. It looks as if Raja Lelah,
from his rank and consequent influence, had the
country at his back, and that there will be fight-
ing after all. We look to hear therefore shortly
that the advance has begun up Perak river and
across from Larcot. And we trust the word will
be no quarter until Mr. Birch's murderers are
delivered up. This should be a *sine qua non*, or
the expedition is useless."

A good service pension has been bestowed on Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Brigadier-General Commanding the Peshawar District, in the place of Major General Sir H. B. Lumsden, retired. Colonel Wilson en-tered the Bengal Army in April 1838, and obtain-ed his present rank on the 20th of June 1868. The record of his war services is as follows :— "Present in the action and capture of Chirgong in Bundelcund, 1842. Present in the action at Punwarree, 1842. Served in the Punjab Cam-paign, 1848-49. Present at the affairs of Kam-nuggur, battles of Guzerat, and subsequent pursuit of the Sikh army (medal and clasp); served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in the action with the mutineers in the old can-tonment of Lucknow on the 30th and 31st May 1857. Thanked by Sir H. Lawrence. Battle of Chinnut, 30th June 1857. Brought to the notice of and thanked by the Government of India in G. O. G. G. No. 1,543 of 1857. Served through-out the defence of Lucknow as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Received the thanks of Government in G. O. G. G. No. 49 of 1858. Brevet Majority, Military Commandership of the Bath, and Aide de-Camp to the Queen. Permitt-ed also to count a year's service towards retir-ing pension, medal and clasp. Served in the Jumna Do ab in 1858 under Brigadier the Hon. Percy Herbert, C.B. Present at the affairs on the banks of the Jumna, with the rebel force under Feroze Shah. Mentioned in despatches publish-ed in G. O. G. G. No. 636 of 1859."

THE *Madras Mail* makes the following observa-tions about the Positive Insurance Company :— "The Directors of the Positive Insurance Company owe it to insurers and shareholders in India, and elsewhere, to reply to the very serious alle-gations that have just been made about the company by the London *Times*. The prospectus of the Insurance Company (Limited) has been recently circulated, and the *Times* states that this Company proposes to do business on the 'Positive' plan—viz to invest 80 per cent. of the premiums in Government securities in the names of trustees, together with 25 per cent of the paid up capital. The prospectus holds out the most brilliant promises to shareholders from the success of life assurance companies generally, and from the supposed success of 'The Positive.' But no anticipations were ever more illusory. With respect to the 'Positive,' it states that 3 000 shareholders subscribed and paid up £250,000 capital, and paid, in addition, direct to the Company, £34,000, as premium for the shares (sometimes 25 per cent., sometimes 50 per cent. premium, on the par price of the shares) being paid, but omits to state that the whole of the premium and a large part of this capital is already lost, that those who paid 50 per cent. premium cannot now sell their shares at 40 per cent. discount. The successful Life Offices, such as the Law Life, the Universal, the Equity and Law, and the Pelican, which are in-stanced in the proof of the profitable character of Life Assurance business, proceed on entirely different principles. They have not made the fortunes of their shareholders by spending 20 per cent. of their premium income as the 'Positive' does and the 'Government Securities' proposes to do; and these offices which make their calculations at 3 per cent., realize 4½ to 5 per cent., without risk, on the large accumulations. The public cannot be too chary, therefore, of giving their money to alluring adventures of this kind. The state-ment that the whole of the premium and a large part of the large capital of the Company have already been lost is calculated to cause insurers profound anxiety, and the Indian Agents of the Company will, it is to be honed, be in a position to show convincingly that *The Times* is misin-formed. It is the bad habit of the Directors of the Positive to attribute all unfavourable criticism to the Company's enemies; but the public at large, notwithstanding the recent Sampson scandal, still rely upon the good faith of the City Editor of *The Times*, and the Directors and their representatives will be the Company's enemies if they allow the foregoing statements to go unanswered."

THE Siamese troops have had some stockade fighting in their attempts to quell the disturbances in the North of Siam. The *Siam Weekly Advertiser* says that by an official report from Phya Am-haht, dated Oct. 31st, we learn that in compli ance with the order to hasten up to the regions of the disturbance and overcome the Cheen Hans a detachment of forces started from Ubollarakha-t'ahnee. When it left this place the rains were excessive, the roads were muddy and swollen streams had to be crossed in many places. These serious inconveniences impeded their progress and occasioned much delay. When this detach-ment reached Naung Hahn and wished to cross the River Kohng, no boats were obtainable at Naung Kay; some had been taken by the people of the place, and the rest had been taken away by the Cheen Haus. In order to obtain boats, parties were sent to Nak aun, Panom and Makdah hahn, necessitating a jour-ney and consequent delay of 15 days. Others were sent to capture boats from the stockades of the Cheen Haus, which resulted in the capture of a number of boats from the enemy. On the 30th of September, at 6. a. m. Phya Maha Amaht took a detachment in boats and reached the front of the Cheen Haus fortress at Wat chan, the enemy on the banks fired down upon the detachment. Phya Maha Amaht returned the fire with 17 or 18 shots from the bows of his boats. The enemy then retreated to the lower Dahn (guard station,) but they were fol-lowed. The boats neared the bank, the detach-ment landed and gave the enemy battle till 11 A. M. The enemy fled to their stockade and fired from the roofs of some of the buildings and contested the attack. The Siamese forces cap ured the stockade of the enemy at Seet'a-m. The enemy then crossed the river and retreated to the stockade at Wat chan. The Siamese gave battle to the enemy, and the enemy contested the assault till 3 P. M. when the Siamese forces effected an entrance into the stockade and set fire to it. Some of the enemy fell in battle and some were consumed in the conflagration. The Siamese forces captured Kwahn Sai, a Cheen Hau, a younger brother of Liew See Koh, the commander of the Cheen Haus, and 25 others. Liew See Koh, the 1st commander of the enemy's forces and Lee See Poh, the second, were slain in battle. The Cheen Haus then fled and entered one of the temple buildings of Wat chan, ascended the roof and opened fire upon the Siamese forces. Some of the Siamese and eight Laosians fell in the con-test. At dusk the Siamese forces invested the stockade of the Cheen Haus. At 8 P. M. there was heavy rainfall, and during the storm over 100 of the Cheen Haus effected their escape. A detachment of Siamese forces are in pursuit of them.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE KAZI OF JAUNPUR.

A BALLAD (FROM THE URDU).

THE following is one of the most popular of those ballads which, year after year, are reprinted by the native presses of these Provinces for circulation among the ballad-loving peasantry. In our version of the doggrel we have retained much of the roughness of the original.

There was a Man Ji
Did keep a school,
And taught by rule
Koran and Khalik Bari,
Karima and Mizan—
The old, old plan—
A Persian wheel to train
Much water on the brain
Of Musalman.
The genius and the dunce,
All read at once,
The happy and the glum :
One constant hum ;
And morals were evolved
From amorous tales,
Where virtue was resolved
Into what fails.
Good manners were the wit
To stand or sit,
To wait with calm
The moment for salam,
To watch the Hakim's mood,
Retire, intrude,
Withal, the Maulvi scare
Was in the air—
No naughty boys!
No games, no fun, no toys!

It chanced a drover passed
That Maulvi's door,
Chiding his scholars, classed
Along the floor.
The voice came forth,
Scholastically wroth,
Chiding again :
"Oh! mules and fools
'Tis I that make you men,
Oh! fools and mules!"
Then thought the drover lout
"We can but try.
My make and I,
The benefit of the doubt"
And entering in
With smile and grin,
Says he—" Good sir, to school
I bring my mute,
Pray make a man of him.
Rupees are scarce, but still
Take fifty for thy skill,
And make a man of him!"
"Agreed!" the Maulvi spoke ;
"Hand me thy money and thy moke."
Time passed : the drover came.
Eager to claim
The mok of fame,
Donkey regenerate!
The Maulvi smiled,
Him Fortune's wiles
Did ne'er confuse.
Said he—" you've heard the news?
Your mule became a man ; nay, more,
He's now the Kazi of Jaunpur!"

And now on Gumti's strand,
And at the Kazi's door,
Behold the drover stand,
Seeking his own once more.
Not he the man to budge
For law or judge!
He crieth ever more,
"The Kazi of Jaunpur!"
Admission won,
The task's half done.
"Kazi, thy wrath is waste,
Thou'rt one, or man or beast!
Kazi be blowed!
Can'st thou forget this goad!
Forget the brick!
Forget the kicks!
The jungle and the muck!
*Titkari and Tukh! Tukh!"

That morn a Kazi at the gate
Of Jaunpur stood, disconsolate.
Did naught avail
To barke the gruesome tale
Of an ancestor sold?
Was there no sh If,
Whereon to hide away
The dire dismay?
Shame wrung the Kazi's brow,
Grief pulled his beard ;
Oh! present, bright till now!
Oh! future, damn'd and blurr'd!
Yet e'en within the scope
Of Kazi's brain
The spark of hope
Some time alive remains.
He thought him of rupees ;
How much were hard to please,
Ba-mo-ke were so
Their hearts are on.
The pliant drover heard
The silver chink ;
His soul was stirr'd
Into a wish
No nicer than the rest
He stood confess-d.
Shall not two hundred dibs suffice
To win the lover of a pice?
Half he advanced, nor brought
He gave Shaikh Ji,
The pedagogue who taught
Donkeys humanity.
With half he dast'ous oil'd
The wheels of caste ;
Rung the same, last,
If drover spoiled.

The Kazi's pouch ;
And twice a year he fed
Sayyid and scaramouch.
Thus ends the tale, my mate.
God save us from the Kazi's fate!

ANON.

*"Titkari includes the round of noises used by drovers, and *Tukh! Tukh!* may be often heard in the mouths of these gen-tlemen.
—*Pioneer.*

PICKINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGARAO"—DECEMBER 25.

INDIAN CURRY.

DEAD YET LIVING.

THE busiest of living agents are certain dead men's thoughts.

A CORRECTION.

Dr. Kennaly says that "this is an age of locomotion." He meant *low commotion*.

MONEY.

Money is one of those peculiar things that, the closer it gets the harder it is to reach it.

ADMIRATION.

What we want now is to exchange photographs with the boy who put a porous plaster in his school teacher's boot.

HAZY.

A young lady asked a library clerk, the other day, if he had *Festus*. "No," replied the clerk, "but I'm afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck."

REAL GENIUS.

The man who can kill a fly or mosquito at the first slap may well feel himself above such petty personages as the statesman and politician.

A TRUE DESCRIPTION.

The first word of a sermon, we heard the other day, was "not," and the last two words, "worth hearing," and that is exactly what we thought at the time.

RAPID ELEVATION.

In reply to the modest young man who wishes to know "which magazine will give me the highest position quickest?" we answer "a powder magazine if you con-tribute in your usual fiery style."

PRAISEWORTHY EARNESTNESS.

When a Canada girl loves, she loves like a fire-engine going to a fire. In a breach of promise suit, the other day, it was shown that a young lady wrote to her lover eight times per day.

A SHARP CHILD.

"You never saw my hands as dirty as that," said a mother reprovingly yesterday to her little eight year-old girl. "'Cause I never see you when you was a little girl," was the prompt answer.

NAUGHTY BUT NICE.

"My face is rugged but I'm wealthy; will you have me?" said a rich mine owner, who had just returned from the mining regions, to a belle. "Yes, indeed," replied the fair creature, "it's knotty but it's nice."

WEALTH AND WIVES.

"The first step toward wealth," says a contemporary, "is the choice of a good wife." And the first step towards securing a wife is the possession of good wealth, say we,—at least so all young men say now-a-days.

HUMOUROUS ANIMALS.

"Have animals a sense of humour?" asks an inquiring spirit, who, we suppose, being a vegetable, has none him-self. Certainly they have. We have noticed a jackass laugh immensely at his own bray. And are there not the laughing hyenas?

A TELLING REBUKE.

"A nobleman ventured, in a moment of conviviality, at the Duke of Wellington's table, to put this question to him. 'Allow me to ask, as we are all here titled, if you were not surprised at Waterloo?' To which the Duke replied, "No, but I am now."

A PRACTICAL LOVER.

A girl wrote to the young man she was engaged to, and asked him to meet her in the "gloaming." When the time came he was not there, and on her asking him, with tears in her dear little eyes, how he could be so unkind, he replied that he did not know of any such place.

In Moulmein, we read that although no live Prince is expected in those parts, "pucka dwellings, offices, and shops are being white-washed to a degree of dazzling sameness very trying to any but the best of eyes" The language is powerful enough, and we hope when it catches the eye that the reader will be spared the infliction of dazzling sameness. Wouldn't a few brilliant flashes of dulness rather improve the writer's style?

Lord Mark Kerr has written to Colonel Hogg, expostu-lating with that gallant officer on the ill-chosen name of his pamphlet "*Dismounted Cavalry*," and says it should be *Mounted Infantry*. We do not like to see such bicker-ings of the gallant sons of Mars, and to prevent further dis-turbance we would suggest a compromise. Let the force be called "horsed youngsters." Everybody who has been to, or is at, a public school, will then comprehend Colonel Hogg.

Education in India is progressing so rapidly that in the course of a few years we shall have to adopt a system of instruction by electricity to keep pace with the times and the march of maturing intellect. The following will show that the Government has commenced one department, at least, of universal education in the matter of spelling pro-per Indian names—than which we do not know a depart-ment more easily neglected :—

"With a view to ensure the general adoption of the new spelling of Indian proper names, an amalgamated alphabe-tical index has, it is stated, been prepared and copies will be extensively circulated in official and non-official circles."

Why the "index" should be "circulated in official and non-official circles"—we cannot comprehend except perhaps, for the extreme aversion Government has always evinced to act on the square. We think we smell a bit of collusion here with the circumlocution office.

A correspondent sends us the following as an extract from one of Moody and Sankey's late letters : of course he is correct :—We therefore ask for your prayers to assist us to resist the machinations of the evil one, and trust, with the aid of Divine Providence, to convince our hearers of the truth of our words, and prove to them they are walking on the broad road to destruction. We hope at the end of our ministration to see all the grog shops turned into chapels of ease, the haunts of vice turned into Good Templar lodges, the gardens of perdition into Young Men's Christian Associations, the clubs into meeting houses, and the theatre into a temperance hall. We hope to do away with races, regattas, bowling, billiards, double dummy, dominoes, unlimited loo, aquatic sports, lawn tennis, athletic sports, balls parties, picnics, amateur theatricals, concerts, cricket, rifle matches, quoits, reading newspapers, novels, magazines, books of travel and literature generally, flirting, making love, cocktails, poker, conversation of a secular nature, dallying with servant maids, correspondence between people of different sexes, singing, laughing, love letters, poetry, bank shares, stock mining speculations, five o'clock tea, drums, the can-can, ballets, negro minstrels, painting, sculpture, operas, orna-ments, colour, beauty, form, sound, harmony, dress of a fashionable cut, good cookery, good wines and good beds, carpets and furniture. Then and then only shall we feel that we have succeeded in our holy mission, and our con-verts will look down with true Christian hatred on all those who differ from them. Discord, malice, hatred, uncharit-ableness, glo m, and hypocrisy shall reign instead of the ungodly cheerfulness which is a sure sign of the moral turpitude and social depravity of a community. The smallest contributions will be acceptable. Yours in the faith, M. and S.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE POPOFF AIR-BAG.

(*The Times.*)

As already briefly stated in *The Times*, the attempt to float and bring the Oberon torpedo bulk into harbour was successfully accomplished at Portsmouth on Thurs-day. The achievement is important in more respects than one. Having expended upwards of £10,000 in preparing and adapting the old paddle steamer for special experiments, with the object of testing the destructive results of submarine mines upon the double bottoms and sides of ironclads when exploded at varying distances, the Admiralty were naturally reluctant to sacrifice the vessel until the hopelessness of utilizing it to further service had been made apparent. The attempt to lift and recover the hulk was in itself a valuable and instructive undertaking, and it was also desirable to ascertain by actual survey the precise extent and character of the injury sustain-ed, which was, in fact, the very purpose of the experi-ment in the first instance The floating of the Oberon is, of course, a very different matter from the floating of the Vanguard, both as regards the weight of the two vessels and the positions in which they are placed, the one being in deep water and the other only partly submerged. But the lifting of the former was sur-rounded with special difficulties, not the least impor-tant of which was that the perforation through which the water effected an entrance while situated in the same region as in the case of the Vanguard, were much larger in proportion to her dimensions. After having her engines and boilers removed, the Oberon had a double bottom built around her, out-side of her original skin, to the height of 16ft. It was formed of ¾ inch iron, was 2ft. in breadth, and divided into 12 water-tight compartments, and was made to resemble the double bottom of a modern ironclad such as the Hercules. After being subjected to various ex-periments in Portsmouth Harbour for the purpose of ascertaining the explosive forces of different prepara-tions of gun-cotton, she was eventually moored in Stokes Bay in order to determine by practical tests the the resistance which her double bottom would oppose to the explosion of a submarine mine. In all the experi-ments to which she was subjected, the charge consisted of 500 lb. of Waltham Abbey gun-cotton. At the outset the mine was sunk in 47ft. of water and at an horizontal distance of 100ft. from the Oberon's outer skin, which was half an inch in thickness ; and these distances were gradually reduced without inflicting any material damage to the hulk. The last charge which was fired was sunk at a perpendicular distance of 48ft. from the top of the double bottom, and at a vertical distance of 38ft. 6in. from the keel. The charge was the same as before, and the electric spark was communicated by means of four prime s of dry gun-cotton.

The result of the charge fired in such close proxi-mity was at once apparent. The wast of the hulk seemed to rise bodily and it was only by being promptly towed, upon the Hamilton Shoal, where she was allowed to settle, that the target was prevented sinking in deep water. Recent investi-gations have proved that she was almost severed in two, that the bow and the stern had collapsed to the extent of six feet below the horizontal level, and that she was only kept from falling asunder by the integrity of the vertical keel and the garboard strake. Instead of having her bottom simply punctured, as it the case of the Vanguard, a gaping wound extended throughout her midship sections—the vital part in which her en-gines and boilers had been placed. The fore and aft compartments of her double bottom remained intact, but the watertight bulkheads in the ship itself had at more or less been severely shaken and had filled. No doubt the fissures in her iron skin and double bottom had extended in consequences of the straining produced by the ceaseless action of the tide during the months which had elapsed since the explosion of the mine ; but when the floating operations commenced the rents were open at the gunwale from 6in. to 8in. wide, gradually tapering on each side, until they reached a width of three-quarters of an inch. Such was the position of the Oberon when the arrangements for bringing her into harbour were commenced by Mr. W. B. Robinson, Chief Constructor, and Mr. J. C. Froyne, Constructor, and which were carried out by Mr. Wil-liam Anstey, foreman of the yard. The first thing to do before any attempt at floating her was made was to strengthen the mass longitudinally, otherwise it was evident that the Oberon would split into halves the moment she felt her own weight, which was calculat-ed to be about 900 tons, or about a fifth of the weight of the Vanguard. The tide rises and falls 8ft. on the Hamilton shoal, and Mr. Anstey at once set to work to cover the fissures in the upper part of the hull, which, as has been said, they were broadest, with 2 inch plates eight plates on each side, securely fastened with hot rivets, were taken down as far as the tide ebbed. This had not only the effect of diminishing the ingress of water, but of materially assisting to keep the fore and aft parts of the ship together. Below the water level at low tide the fracture was covered by a double row of plates having a thick coating of vulcanized indiarubber, and which were attached to the sides by screws. In the interior the hull was strengthened longitudinally by means of balks of timber 2ft. square, arranged port and starboard, and secured in their places by bolts and dowels fixed into the dock beams. The patching over of the cracks, however, was insufficient to keep out the water, and, indeed, it was suspected, from the rapidity with which the hold filled as the tide rose, that a hole existed in the body of the ship which could not be got at by the diver—an inference which was subsequently found to be correct after the Oberon had been docked. To overcome the water at this point it was attempted to drag a sail of prepared canvas under the ship's bottom ; but in consequence of the chains to which the lumps were attached, and the uneven surface of the hulk itself, this contrivance was abandoned as impracti-cable, and the mass was lifted by means of pumps and artificial buoyancy. The Popoff air-bag was placed in the main hold, and then inflated by the air pumps of the Vanguard, which, by the bye, while she was a length of 22ft. and a diameter of 12ft., possesses a displacement of 60 tons and took four hours to fill. Having been blown up to its full dimensions it was covered with deals, on which were placed two thick-nesses of balks of timber, disposed transversely and longitudinally, as alternate layers, and these were firmly shored to the longitudinal strengthening pieces and beams. By these means the *maximum* buoyancy of the bag was obtained, and in order to insure a constant pressure being maintained in the bag an air-pump, which is usually used for diving purposes, was kept working at a pressure of 15 lb. to the square inch. The compartments fore and aft were cleared of water by means of two of Merry-weathers's steam fire engines, placed on the upper deck, and which were capable of discharging 750 gallons per minute. The powerful steam fire-engines of the Camel tug were also brought into requisition. In addition to these factors, about 300 air-tight casks were placed in the compartments on the aft side of the main hold, and also in the main hold itself, for the purpose of displacing the water. The method adopted answer-ed admirably. The bulk floated on Wednesday, and on Thursday afternoon it was towed by the Camel and Manly, tugs, into Portsmouth Harbour, and safely berthed in No. 10 Dock. When docked her draught forward was found to be 16ft. 4in. and 16ft 6in aft., the water level being on a line with the top of her new bot-tom. During her passage from the shoal the pumps actually gained upon the leakage, and when moored the depths of water in her interior compartments were as follow :—The forward compartment was perfectly dry ; No. 2 compartment contained 18 inches of water, and No. 3, 24ft., in No. 4 and 5, which suffered the most, more particularly on the starboard side, the water was in the same level as that outside ; No. 6, in which most of the casks were placed, contained 1ft. 10. in.; No. 7, 1ft. 6in.; No. 8, 2ft.; No. 9, 1ft. 6.; and No. 10, 1ft. The compartments in the double bottom were, with the exception of those in the middle, wholly empty. The floating of the Oberon does not, indeed, afford much light with reference to the floating of the Vanguard, but it will be show that, by comparison, the difficulty of the recovering so much larger a ship, and under in-finitely worse conditions, is practically insuperable. But the lesson which the wreck of the Oberon supplies as to the inefficiency of the present structure of double bottoms to prevent at from being fatally dis-abled by torpedoes or bursting shells is, of course, ob-vious. It is alleged that the Oberon was an old vessel, that her double bottom was comparatively shallow, and that it did not form part of the original structure ; but it must be remembered, on the other hand, that all her weights had been removed, whereby her sinking facility had been reduced to a *minimum*, and that the main, so far from being in contact, was really exploded at some little distance from the ship.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE Report of the Cambridge Syndicate appointed to consider what steps should be taken to give further facilities for the residence and education at the Uni-versity of candidates for the Civil Service of India is exceedingly careful not to transgress the narrowest limits which it is possible to assign to the subject. It sets out the circumstances under which candidates for the Civil Service of India are likely to present them-selves at Cambridge, together with the minimum of change which must be introduced into the university system in order to make their residence of use to them. The consideration how the candidates are to prepare themselves for the examination for selection is, perhaps wisely, altogether dismissed. As regards the prepara-tion of the selected candidates for the further examina-tions prescribed by the Civil Service Commissioners, the syndicate find that it will be necessary to provide instruction in the Telegu language, and to appoint a reader in the laws of India. They are of opinion that the other languages of India required for the examina-tions, political economy, and the general principles of law can be sufficiently studied under the existing arrangements of the University. As to the history and geography of India they make this remarkable deliver-ance : "As nothing more than a knowledge of the text-books recommended by the Commissioners is demanded, the candidates require no special instruction in these subjects." The distinguished members of the University whose names are appended to the report must have been strangely demoralized by the continual administration of a vast examination system before they could have framed this amazing sentence. They were ap-pointed to consider what part the University of Cam-bridge could take in the training of young men who, after little more than two years' preparation, are to administer the affairs of a country which is a world in itself. Upon their acquaintance with the character, circumstances, and antecedents of the various races which inhabit that world, much of their efficiency will depend, and this whole side of their preparation is summed up in the words "the history and geography of India." The syndicate might have been expected to ask themselves what contribution to this most essential element of training for India it was in the power of the University to offer. Instead of this they only ask themselves what is the minimum of know-ledge on the subject which the examiners require. As soon as this has been ascertained the syndicate com-placently put the question aside. If the Civil Service Commissioners, whether from inadvertence or from necessity, are content with a knowledge of certain text-books, it is not, they think, for the University of Cambridge to put anything more within the student's reach. It is no affair of the University's whether the selected candidates turn out good administrators ; its share in the business ends when they have passed the necessary examinations. When the Civil Service Com-missioners demand that a subject shall be studied the University will provide instruction in it. When the Commissioners only require that a text-book shall be learned by heart the syndicate feel that, as the student must do this for himself, it would be a cruel kindness to tempt him to do anything more.

The report next deals with the question of residence. The period of special study prescribed for a selected candidate is two years and a quarter. This is not sufficient, the syndicate observe, to qualify him for the B.A. degree, though, if he has come into residence two terms earlier, he may graduate in law. In this part of the report the syndicate seem preparing to rise to a somewhat higher conception of their subject. It appears to them "that preparation for the historical tripos comprising the study of political economy, juris-prudence, and political philosophy, is especially ap-propriate for those to whom is to be committed the administration of the Government in India," and a little further on they "recognize fully the great public importance which belongs to the question, and the de-sirability that the preparation of those on whom will devolve the responsibility of official life in India should be made under all the favourable conditions which college residence can afford." The reader expects after this to find some inducement offered to the selected candidates to choose Cambridge as their place of study while they remain in England he will be disappointed. The syndicate think it "highly desirable" that the Gov-ernment should give special encouragement to the selected candidates to reside at the University while preparing for their portfolio examinations ; but they do not recommend that the University itself should give any encouragement at all, except such as is comprised in the provision of instruction in Telegu and in the appointment of a Reader in Indian Law. In fact the syndicate appear to have read their instructions as though they had been appointed to consider what steps the Government should take to give the selected candidates further facilities for residence and education at the University. That any such facili-ties might be afforded by the University does not seem to have occurred to them. We should have thought that, considering the special appropriateness of the historical tripos as a preparation for the Indian Civil Service and the desirability of associating this prepara-tion with college residence, which the syndicate themselves single out for mention—it might have been possible to relax the conditions of residence, so as to enable a degree to be taken by students about to go to India within two years and a quarter of their begin-ning to reside. The two terms which would thus be lost would be made up by additional attendance during part of the long vacation. If the privilege of curtailing the usual stay at the University were rigidly confined to the selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, there would be no danger of its being abused. The examinations which now hedge round entrance into and continuance in the Indian Civil Service are quite stringent enough to guard against any risk of the kind. The only change that the syndicate contemplate is an extension by the Government of the interval between the examination for selection and the candidate's departure for India. Whether this change is in itself expedient is a point on which we will give no opinion ; but there may easily be difficulties in the way of the candidates' ex-penses which have escaped the syndicate's notice. At all events, the report might have contained an alter-native suggestion that, if the period of preparation cannot be made to square with the period of residence the period of residence should, under proper conditions, be made to square with the period of preparation.

Oxford has already shown herself willing not merely to provide the special teaching which this new class of students will require, and to extend the degree exa-mination so as to make a place in it for the subjects with which this new teaching will have to deal, but also to reduce the existing term of residence so as to allow the selected candidates to present themselves for a degree after two years instead of, as hitherto, after three years' residence. If Cambridge wishes to make over the education of India Civil servants to the sister Uni-versity she has no doubt a right to do so. But her supineness in the matter is to be regretted, because a choice of universities must have a tendency to lead many of the selected candidates to spend their interval of preparation at a university rather than in London or with a private tutor. If a young man is hesitating, or if his father is hesitating, which alternative he shall adopt, the choice might be determined in favour of the university by the fact that he can go to Cambridge, where his father has been before him and where his school-friends have gone, rather than to Oxford, where he may know no one and have no family associations. It may be said that Cambridge equally with Oxford is willing to receive Indian candidates. But the induce-ment to go to a university which offers a degree is very much greater than the inducement to go to a university which offers nothing but permission to reside for a cer-tain number of terms : and if the action of the univer-sity is limited to the recommendations of the syndicate, the number of selected candidates who go to Cambridge will be lessened, and, what is of more importance, the number of selected candidates who go to a university at all will be lessened in proportion.

THE LORD MAYOR AND MR. TOOLE.

(*Daily Recorder*, Nov. 23.)

AT the Banquet recently given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor to the leading officials of the Royal Thea-trical and other Societies, his Lordship quaintly passed from the rear to the mimic stage, and remarking that the public were often delighted in seeing kings killed, he re-ferred to his own youthful experiences. Subsequently :—

MR. J. L. Toole, proposing the nay-nore of speech struck by his lordship, proposed the Lord Mayor's health and said : I feel highly flattered by being entrusted with the toast I have now to propose. As it is the custom to say "I am called upon very suddenly," I wish that I had been less suddenly called upon, because the toast is a very im-portant one, I have always, since the time when I was a little boy, wished to "remember the 9th of November" (hear hear,); but I am sure that this day of November will for the future be the more memorable. You are aware that I have but recently returned from America. I was interviewed there. I had the pleasure of meeting the President of the United States, who seemed to have a little doubt about my nationality (Laughter.) He in-quired if I did not come from Ireland. I then asked the President—"Have you ever heard of St. Mary Axe?"—(roars of laughter)—because I was born there. So I feel as if my foot was now on my native hearth. I also told him, and he told the gentlemen of the press—at least, I think so—that I had resided in Crosby Hall, where Richard III. had lived. I mixed up Richard III. and Crosby Hall, with the Lord Mayor, whose premises happen to adjoin my birth-place in St. Mary Axe—or Crosby Hall, (close by St. Mary Axe) Richard III. and his lordship got so mixed up together that he really believed I had been Lord Mayor of London. (Great laughter)—a great supposition, with slight truth. Little did I think then that I should have the honour of proposing the health of his Lordship. The Civic Magis-trate is always loyal. Indeed I know that well—I once played the Lord Mayor myself (loud laughter), and so paid homage to my king—Richard the Third—but that amiable, yet variable monarch. I leave to the very able treatment of my friend sitting next to me—Mr. H. Irving —(great applause, and laughter) to play the part of Tyrant King however, whilst I am performing at the Gaiety opposite, I dread the tumult of the conflicting armies of Richard and Richmond. May I, therefore, ask those gentlemen to be as quiet as possible when on the well-fried battle field of the Lyceum, because a great clamour may interfere with our classic performance of *Ici on Parle Francais*. (Laughter and cheers.) I know there was a little noise east week. Complaining to the carpenters behind the scenes, they said it was "only two Scotch gentlemen over the way"—"having a duel" (Loud laughter.) Since then we have closed the windows (Laughter.) But his Lordship's loving cup has apparently stopped the clang of arms, as those rival Scots Macbeth and Macduff) both present, now challenge each other only in wine, (hear, hear.) My Lord Mayor, I feel deeply the compliment you have paid me, and I have great pleasure in proposing your health, trusting that we may for many years, as you have entertained us have the honour of entertaining you when you go to the theatre. (Great applause.)

GLADSTONE BAGS.—MADE OF THE BEST Cow Hide in Black, also Tan Colour. 18, 20, 22 & 24 inches long Black, Rs. 27, 30, 35 & 40. Tan Colour in the above sizes, Rs. 30, 35, 40 and 45. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRETTY PARVENUES.

(*Saturday Review.*)

IN all ages there are to be found Ladies of Burleigh and King Cophetuas, men whose love is greater than their prudence or their caste prejudices. We do not now call the people they marry "beggar-maids" ; so, not having a polite epithet in our own language, we must borrow one from the French, and speak of them as parvenues. It would need half-a-dozen words to name the different types to be met with in society. They are well worth studying, and will repay minute analysis from the curiously different lines they take. There is the Lady Teazle type, one of the best known ; a country maiden married for her simplicity, not bad at heart, but carried away into the open sea of frivolity by the newly-tasted pleasures of a town life, and the hitherto unknown temptation of having money to spend. There is the girl who at once identifies herself with her husband, and talks of her family tree as if she had one. There is another little nobody, who marries the last heir of an old house with heirlooms from Agincourt. She hates the family portraits, because they reproach her with her own nameless origin. They are sent from the dining-room to the corridors. She takes down the dingy tapestry, and replaces it with watered pink wall-paper. She turns the old pleasaunce into a ribbon border, and has the yew hedges grubbed up. The ancient bedsteads and oak cabinets are sent to the auction-room, and the rooms furnished with mirrors framed in fern leaves and chairs covered in gaudy cretonnes. The mullioned windows are filled with plate-glass instead of latti ces, and French novels occupy the bookshelves where the old calf bindings so long have shown their quiet backs. But we do not like applying the word parvenue, which implies a certain amount of contempt, to one of nature's gentlewomen, however different may be the position she has attained from that which her parents may occupy. Her aristocracy is as real as if her ancestors had come over with the Conqueror, and she will fill her place, be it high or lowly, with a noble and kindly dignity. Her delicately organized con-stitution will enable her to be polite, for she will be sensitive about giving pain, and will always feel instinctively what is the gracious thing to do. She will treat old age with the respect which is due to it, and be ready to sympathize with the pleasures of child-hood. In short, she will have the good manners and nice perceptions which ought to belong to a person of gentle birth and education. But the ordinary parvenue has none of this. She is alternately aggressive and ill at ease. She is almost sure to be over-dress-ed, and to be always occupied in thinking how she looks. A pretty girl, a labourer's daughter, who had just married a rich farmer, was at a yeomanry ball one very hot evening in summer. She was dressed in a gorgeous blue moire antique with an immense train. An officer with whom she was dancing consoled with her upon the heat of the weather, but hinted that her dress was scarcely suitable for much violent exer-tion. To his horror and the amusement of his brother officers she insisted upon entering into the most minute particulars as to what special undergarments she had discarded in order to be able to wear her marriage gown and thus do honour to the occasion. When he took her into supper, instead of eating a hearty meal, as he had anticipated, she could not be induced to have anything but a little champagne. At last she allowed some grapes to be put upon her plate ; but, instead of eating them, she sat looking distressed and uncomfort-able. Her partner inquired if he could get anything else, when she replied that she feared the grapes were her fan her? But no, she would not have anything, and sat looking miserable. At last a gleam of intel-ligence shot across her face ; she made a long arm, and, seizing a large gravy spoon which she had discovered at the other side of the table, was soon attacking her grapes with complacency and self-satisfaction. No doubt her husband had impressed on her mind certain etiquettes that she was to observe, and had cautioned her before starting and said, Mind you don't touch any-thing with your fingers ; gentlefolks never do. She presented an admirable picture of a certain type of par-venus about whom it is impossible to guess with any certainty what they will or will not say or do. They will not call a spade a spade when it is necessary, and yet they will talk about the most extraordinary things at the most extraordinary times when it is not the least necessary. They strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

A piece of advice often given to a girl when she marries and assumes a position to which she is unac-customed is *assignora* and indifference are the qualities she ought to cultivate ; that she must never allow anything to put her out in company, no matter what happens. This advice, acted on by a pretty little parvenue of a naturally cold and selfish nature, is very apt to degenerate into what may very fairly be called insolence. She is obliged, for instance, to dine with people whom she does not like, and whose social position is not sufficiently above her own to command her respect. Under such circumstances she does not appear to advantage, and is sure to make enemies. Arriving too late, and finding every one waiting, she scarcely apologizes, but seems to expect her hostess to be much obliged to her for remembering to come at all. If the gentleman who takes her down to dinner is not a person of sufficient importance for her to wish to make an impression on him, she takes no trouble to respond to the polite attempts he makes to entertain her, but leans back in her chair looking inexpressibly bored. She eats her food as if it were nasty, and drinks her wine as if it were medicine. She goes away as early as possible, taking care not to speak to any of the people who she knows were asked to meet her. She makes no attempt to conceal how glad she is that the entertainment is over, and how much better she would have been pleased to have spent the evening elsewhere. When she gives a return dinner her be-haviour as hostess is no better than it was as guest. She will invite a large party and not think it in the least necessary to be in the drawingroom when they arrive. Half-an-hour after the time dinner ought

...SOCIETY.

(Daily Telegraph, Nov. 30.)

MR. STANLEY'S MISSION.

LAST evening, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at the University of London, Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, the President, in the chair, a paper was read by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Grant, C.B., on "Mr. H. M. Stanley's Exploration of Lake Victoria Nyanza." The theatre of the University was crowded by ladies and gentlemen, amongst them being the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., Sir Samuel Baker, Captain Burton, the Rev. Dr. Moffat (father-in-law of the late Dr. Livingstone), Rev. Horace Waller (who accompanied Dr. Livingstone in one of his expeditions), Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Dr. Rae (Arctic traveller), the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson (secretary to the Church Missionary Society), Admiral Ommaney, Mr. Edwin Arnold, &c.

On the table in front of the president's chair was, under a glass shade, the map of Victoria Nyanza district executed by Mr. Stanley in Africa.

The President, in opening the proceedings, said they had met to discuss the question of Central or Equatorial Africa. At the last meeting he had the honour of representing to the society how much it was indebted to Mr. Stanley for his recent circumnavigation of the Victoria Nyanza. On the present occasion the meeting would have the advantage of hearing Mr. Stanley's discoveries illustrated by his great predecessor, Colonel Grant. (Cheers.) As they were also honoured by the presence of Sir Samuel Baker—(cheers)—and of Captain Burton—(cheers)—they had all the great authorities on the question present, and he therefore hoped they would have an interesting discussion on this most important subject. He should only notify to the meeting that there were two subjects for discussion that evening—one relating to the Victoria Nyanza, the other to the Albert Nyanza—but the two subjects would be kept as distinct as possible. After the first discussion he should read a few extracts of letters from Colonel Gordon relating to his survey of the Nile and his labours in the vicinity of the Albert Nyanza. He now called upon Colonel Grant.

Colonel Grant, who was loudly cheered, then read his paper. He said: The journey recently made by Mr. H. M. Stanley, the commissioner of *The Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald*, is one of the most important and brilliant that has ever been made in Central Africa, or, indeed in any other country; for, when we consider that he accomplished it so quickly, taking only 16-2 18 months from the time he left England, it seems at first as incredible as was his famous discovery of the late Dr. Livingstone. It is not alone the short time, but the great geographical question which he has finally settled, namely, he has confirmed Speke's discovery, that the Victoria Nyanza was one vast inland fresh water; he has navigated its shores for a thousand miles, thereby proving that its waters are continuous. In 1860 Speke and I started from Zanzibar with 200 followers. It will give some idea of the fickle African when I tell you that we had only 40 men of the 200 when we reached Kazeh, 430 miles west of the sea coast. Three-fourths had deserted us. We need not, therefore, be alarmed by the report of Mr. Stanley that one-half of his men were non-effective. He will enlist others, or do with fewer. Months of weary delay again took place on the way between Kazeh and the hilly region of Karagweh, on account of the difficulties thrown in the way by the inhabitants. We wished to get on quickly, and tried to march near the lake, but were told that the ordinary route via Usui must be kept. We accordingly went that way, and crossed the watershed at 2½deg. S. lat. From this position we descended the northern incline of Equatorial Africa, and never left Nile-land till we reached the Mediterranean. The route may be likened to the finish of a saw, the points being plains and the depressions swamps. We had extensive views of the lake from these plains. The bays and long inlets of water or friths seen by us on the western and northern shores were M'werooka, Katonga, Murchison, &c. Some were completely land-locked, and twenty miles in length. I allude to the one seen near our camp at Uganda capital. It is here, probably, that Colonel Long, of the Khedive's service, found himself the other day, when he reported that Speke's Victoria Nyanza was merely a small affair of thirty miles in extent. The greatest river on the route between the most southern point of the lake, round its western and northern shores, is the Kitanguie Kagera, in the district of Karagweh. In appearance it has a slow, majestic, winding course, which is navigable for 30 to 40 miles from its mouth; vessels drawing 25 feet of water could, I believe, float at the ferry where we crossed. Speke and I had to conjecture this depth at the ferry, because we were forcibly prevented from dropping our lead-lines into it; the King would not be pleased; it was not "canny" to take soundings. I should not be the least surprised to hear that Mr. Stanley selects this noble river as a point for exploration. With the Lady Alice he can ascend this stream from the lake up almost to King Rumanika's door; or he can cross over the mountains of Ruanda and Urundi and descend to the spot on Lake Tanganyika where Livingstone and he had such a pleasant picnic, or he may select the Albert Nyanza as his field for exploration. All will be new to us; either route would interest geographers intensely, for the country, its people, and its animals are all unknown. The area of the lake, according to Speke, is 646 geographical miles in circumference; and if we add to this the circumference of Lake Bahr-ingo, we have 910 geographical miles. Many will remember the enthusiastic reception given in old Burlington House where Speke and I were received after telegraphing that the "Nile was settled," that "the Victoria Nyanza was the source of the Nile." Such a reception certainly awaits Mr. Stanley when he appears here; and if he should make more discoveries—which he undoubtedly will (I see a telegram in this morning's paper that there is no honour which this Society can bestow that he will not have earned over and over again. He, as an observer, a traveller in its real sense, a provider of true and pleasant pictures from unknown lands, has confirmed the discoveries made by Speke, and to him the merit is due of having sailed on the broad waters of the lake, and sent home a map, and descriptions so vivid and truthful that the most sceptical cannot fail to be satisfied. Here it may be as well to explain that some geographers never accepted Speke's lake as one great ocean, although the geographical world did. The foremost of unbelievers, and the one who appeared first in the field, was Captain Burton the companion at one time of Speke. He did not seem to have any reason for his argument. He said there must be several lakes, lagoons—anything, in fact, except *the* lake. Even the late Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley made out there must be several lakes. Livingstone wrote in a very patronising tone, "Poor Speke had turned his back upon the real sources of the Nile"—"is river at Ripon Falls was not large enough for the Nile"—and was disparaging to Speke's discoveries. The work of Dr. Schweinfurth, "The Heart of Africa," has fallen into the greatest blunder. About three years ago a map, constructed without authority in our map-room, was suspended from these walls, but, on my protest the President, Sir Henry Rawlinson, ordered that it be altered to the delineation of the lake by Speke. This was done. Numbers of other writers and mapmakers, Continental and English, have gone on disintegrating the lake from book to book, map to map, and from year to year; but I think the public will now perceive how unjust the above critics have been, how firmly the fame of Speke has been established, and will not fail to accord him that place in their opinions which he may have lost for a time. (The Colonel here enumerated a series of maps, in which the Nyanza is divided into two or more lakes, and resumed.) It is now my place to make some comments on Mr. Stanley's journey. Starting from Zanzibar, in 1874, with 300 followers, he made a rapid journey of 720 miles to the south-east corner of Victoria Nyanza, performing this distance in 103 days, inclusive of halts. Through forests, across deserts and rivers, he conveyed the boat, Lady Alice, in sections, and launched her on the lake. The eight forethought and energy required to convey this boat must command the fullest admiration, for in doing so he has navigated the inland ocean, and given us a thrilling account of its extent, its rivers and shores, and its beautiful islands. (Cheers.) He experienced almost stunning losses and privations in his land journey. Having to travel through sterile, unhealthy regions, the want of food and water was felt severely; his men suffered from sickness—death was rife amongst them—and he had to contend against the Vaturu race, who sounded their war drums, and killed twenty-one of his men. After contesting with them for three days, and clearing a way for his advance, he continued his march towards the lake. On the 27th of February last he obtained his first view of the great sea, and it can be imagined how impatient he must have been, and how hard he and his men must have worked to put the Lady Alice together, to have a short trial on the lake before taking to sea in her. There are many questions which we should like to ask Mr. Stanley here—namely, what crew had he? who were they? how did they all manage for food? and was it ever enough to go round? But we must be content with his map now before us, with its rivers, islands, and broad expanse. It seems as if the great brown plains, which Mr. Stanley speaks of as bounding the lake to the east, drank up all the rain that falls upon them, for there are no rivers on that side. Everywhere he heard of plains to the east. The mountains of Ugeyeya are called gigantic, for Mr. Stanley says, "We passed between the island of Ugingo and the gigantic mountains of Ugeyeya, at whose base the Lady Alice seems to crawl like a tiny insect, while we on board admire the stupendous summits." There is nothing as to size or summit on the other side of the lake to compare with this description of the equatorial mountains of Ugeyeya. Having extracted all the notes on the mountains of the east coast, we can say that there are no mountains, no volcanic cones, to be compared with them as to their height and proximity to the lake on the west coast. I therefore cannot but conclude that the fair way of the lake will be found on the east coast, and that the miles of swamps and shallow water in the west do not exist to the same extent on the other shore. But this interesting question will, I trust, soon be settled when we receive Mr. Stanley's observations on depths. No fewer than sixty islands may be counted upon Mr. Stanley's map, dotted generally in clusters all round the shores, at distances of two and three miles from the mainland. The largest in the whole lake is Sesseh, which we made 30 miles in length. Sesseh—or, as Mr. Stanley calls it, Ziwa—has an area of about 700 English square miles; the dimensions of this one island will give some idea of the importance of this inland sea, which is probably the largest body of fresh water—at this altitude—in the known world. Regarding the altitudes taken by Mr. Stanley, we find that in leaving the desert plain of Usoge, he ascended to another plateau, 3,300 feet; again, as he proceeded north-west, he came on a still higher one of 4,600 feet, and his greatest altitude was 5,100 feet, which is the watershed between the lake and the sea-coast. This last height corresponds with the highest inhabited country Speke and I traversed in our journey, namely, the capital of Karagweh, which approaches to within 180 miles of the W. S. W. end of the lake. The height of the Nyanza above the sea was 3,560 to 3,650 feet by one aneroid, and 3,775 to 3,875 by another. A further observation by Mr. Stanley, with two boiling thermometers, under the altitudes subject to correction, similar to Speke's, namely, 3,801, or be test in excess of Speke's observations. The difference is insignificant, and we may accept them as the established altitudes of Victoria Nyanza. The area of Victoria Nyanza is much greater now to us by Mr. Stanley's survey than Speke at first understood it to be. Mr. Stanley has carefully measured the maps of both travellers with compass to ascertain their existing distance, measuring every 10 miles and the result by other rough means obtained is as follows: Circumference of Speke's lake, 945 geographical miles; circumference of Stanley's lake, 890 geographical miles. If we add 265 geographical miles, the circumference of the Bahr-ingo Lake in Speke's map, we get 910 miles as one body of water—a curious similarity, in circumference, to Stanley's single lake—only 20 miles of difference. (Cheers.) Mr. Stanley thinks the mode of spelling Nyanza is objectionable, because, he says, the natives do not pronounce it in this way. Let me first explain that in using the expression Lake Victoria Nyanza, we actually say Lake Victoria Lake—Nyanza signifying "lake." All that is necessary, when using the word, is to call it the Victoria Nyanza, or Victoria Lake. As to the spelling and pronunciation of the word, we find that it is sounded differently in different localities. In conclusion, Colonel Grant said: These few remarks on Mr. Stanley's journey, I may state, are made on my own authority by request of the President of the Geographical Society, for I felt that it was not for me to come forward as the champion of Speke. He required no such bolstering. In fact, I should have preferred that some other and more competent hand wrote a comment on Mr. Stanley's journey. However, I have great pleasure in complying, for it has opened up to me an old love, and given me this opportunity of congratulating the society on the great achievement before them. Who amongst us would have had his energy? Who would undertake a cruise in an open boat and absent himself from his camp for fifty-eight days? Who would risk such danger to life and exposure to an African sun in the month of April? Who of us are able to guide, provide for, lead, and attend to a little army successfully, and, in the midst of all this, take their observations for latitude and longitude? I think him a worthy representative of the energy which sent out such an expedition. (Prolonged cheering.)

Sir Samuel Baker, who was cheered, said that even when old African travellers were placed upon the retired list there was a pleasure which remained to them still, and that was to watch the efforts and endeavours, and to praise the energies of those younger travellers, who were filling up the paths the older ones had cut out. He had come that evening from the South of England, at some personal inconvenience, personally to render all the praise an old African traveller could to the energy displayed by their friend Mr. Stanley. (Cheers.) At the same time, it was such a pleasure to add his testimony to the indomitable perseverance Mr. Stanley had shown, and it was so gratifying to meet old African travellers—and they had in Capt. Burton the oldest living African discoverer—(cheers)—that he should have been sorry not to have been present at that meeting. He had always advocated "Fair play and no favour" among African travellers, and although, unfortunately, there had been some little rivalry amongst them, he was perfectly certain every traveller who started from this country started with one great aim—to carry out his duty to the society, and to represent the integrity and determination of England. (Cheers.) Captain Burton started with Speke when he (Sir S. Baker) was comparatively a young man, and Speke a very young man, and he had owed most of his success to the map Speke had given him. The original map was among the records of the society, and it was not only recognised, but proved almost to the letter by Mr. Stanley. (Applause.) In these days of geographical triumph they all grieved that Speke was no more; and he was sure his fellow-traveller, Colonel Grant, was only too happy to feel that this day would add to his dead friend's undying reputation. (Cheers.) Speaking of Mr. Stanley's letters he (Sir S. Baker) must say that everybody must be struck with the candour of his descriptions. There were people in England fond of sitting down to criticise, who said Mr. Stanley need not have fought or occasioned bloodshed. But was most unfair for any person who had no knowledge of the state of the case or of the country, in which there was no law but the law of force, to speak or write in this way. (Cheers). He felt certain no person travelling for the society would commit an act of force except through necessity; but still there were many people who, for the sake of travelling, ignored the state of the country, and the difficulties travellers had to endure. When natives would not sell food it must be got, or travellers starved. If the travellers tried to take the food the natives would try to kill them, and to prevent this travellers had to use force. Mr. Stanley did so, and got his food. (Laughter and cheers.) With respect to the difficulties as to carry the boat surrounding Mr Stanley, the feat was to be admired more, perhaps, than any other. He (Sir S. Baker) and his party took out boats, but they never had any one to carry them, and never got one of them near the lake. Even when Mr. Stanley was navigating the lake in the Lady Alice he encountered much hostility from the natives. After an exhaustive address upon certain geographical points in the district referred to in the paper, Sir Samuel Baker concluded amid cheers.

Captain Burton, who was very warmly received, said he had already complimented Mr. Stanley for his undaunted perseverance; and he quoted former statements of his own in that room with respect to the Victoria Nyanza, which had now been actually proved by Mr. Stanley to have been correct. The existence of lakes to the north, north-east, and possibly to the east of the Victoria Nyanza, was still, he thought, extremely possible. (Hear, hear.)

The President: The meeting is aware that it is to the proprietors of *The Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald* we are indebted for the highly important and interesting particulars upon which the paper of to-night and the discussion are founded. Mr. Arnold, who is a friend of Mr. Stanley, is amongst us to-night, and I shall call upon him to acknowledge the hearty encomiums passed upon his friend. (Cheers.)

Mr. Edwin Arnold said: It is because the President does not desire to leave any blank in the records of an evening important to geographical science as this is, that I rise to detain you a moment after hearing orators so illustrious. Since the whole discussion this evening has constituted one magnificent encomium upon the labours of my friend Mr. Stanley, it may seem good that I should tender a brief form of thanks, which I regret he may not see me in this hall. (Cheers.) If he could have heard the generous words by which his work has been described—"the southernmost sources of the Nile"—words the import of which most of you in this room can well recognise—it would cheer him beyond any material aid which could be sent him. (Cheers.) I wish I could help the gentleman who uses that wand upon the map to point with it to the spot where Mr Stanley now is. (Cheers and laughter.) If we could do that, we should not wish to send him beads, brass wire, money, or provisions, so much as copies of the speeches delivered in this hall, which would cheer him more and carry him forward better than aught else could do. (Applause.) He is a story of an African architect who was commissioned to build the Pharos at Alexandria, and who wrote his king's name upon the plaster and his own on the stone underneath. I am here to reverse that process. I inscribe brief and fleeting thanks, with passing words, and underneath them I hope Mr. Stanley will some day write down his enduring gratitude. I can only say, inasmuch as my name, and, as far as I may speak at all for those two allied journals which have been so happy as to commission Mr. Stanley, I thank you also most sincerely. I may indeed conclude with some of Mr. Stanley's own words contained in a letter addressed to me personally, and of the same date as that affixed to the last letters you have seen. He says: "I am in perfect health, thank God. The Nile sources and their atmosphere make me stronger and stronger, and increase my energy. My last word to you is 'En avant.'" (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, remarked that it might be expected he would say something respecting the noble call—the Christian appeal made by Mr. Stanley. The subject had long occupied the attention of the society, and it was due to the Church Missionary Society that geographical expeditions were started in Eastern Africa. There were, of course, great difficulties in the way of carrying out the proposal, but every possible precaution would be taken (and in accepting King Mtesa's invitation, which they expected was sincere, they did not anticipate any of the dangers which some people spoke of. (Cheers.) The society thought and believed that half the energy, forethought, and admirable perseverance which had been displayed by geographical explorers would suffice to bring the Gospel to the shores of the Nyanza. What the society was now considering was what was the best route. They knew that a combination of circumstances should direct them in what they were about to undertake. From one friend they had already got £5,000, and another friend had that morning promised to give them £3,000. (Cheers.) Surely that showed there was a feeling in this country which would bring to the poor wretches of Africa that Gospel which made the people of this land what they were. In conclusion he should, for the attainment of this object, bespeak sympathy of all lovers of geographical science. (Cheers.)

The discussion on the Albert Nyanza was then taken, the President reading extracts of letters from Colonel Gordon chiefly relating to the circumstances attending the death of M. Linant de Belefonds, who was killed, as it appeared by the extracts, in an engagement with a hostile tribe.

After addresses by Sir S. Baker and others the meeting separated.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—the Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, delicate flavour, and rare concentration of the finer principles of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Dr. James Epps & Co., upon the most homœopathic principles aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS,
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GROUNDS, IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

ORLEBAR'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.
THE STILLAGE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,00
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,00

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £40,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to
A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 25th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT
AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	FOR DISINFECTING
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1875
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and Abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. Railway.
B. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Tolls from Karachee to Moultan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo).....Ceylon Observer Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., Madras Times, and Madras Mail Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Cotsacmund.....Observer Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS,
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GROUNDS, IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

ORLEBAR'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.
THE STILLAGE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

NOTICES.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!
THE TRADE can be supplied with this favourite TEA at most reasonable rates by STIRLING and CULBARD, Umritsur.
Terms on Application.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLERY, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLER CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

ASTHMA and
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.
THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR TAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

PALL TONIC BITTERS,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.
"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.
Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,
takes the .450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark, can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which are now flooding the market.
COLT'S NEW LIGHT BREECH-LOADING
CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, .41 and .38 cal. "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection." —See *Land and Water* and *Field of Life*, of April 17th, 1875.
COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,
for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.
COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,
for the waistcoat pocket.
Price List free. To be had through any respectable Agent of Dealer in Arms, or from
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY possess the only Factory in the world where a complete watch is made under one roof, and having already sold over 800,000 of their celebrated Watches, are now endeavouring to meet the increasing demand, by producing them, through the aid of their extensive plant of machinery, at the rate of 100,000 a year! They are thus enabled to maintain, at all times, an ample selection of Gold and Silver Lever Watches at their London Depôt, WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C., where amongst those specially suited to the English market, will be found.

THE "RAILWAY WATCH," so called for its proverbial accuracy as a timekeeper, and adaptability to the requirements of travellers, and those actively employed.

THE "ARTISAN'S WATCH," manufactured expressly to suit the requirements of the working man, so constructed as to be free from the ordinary liabilities to injury by accident, and, from its simple mechanism, repaired—if ever necessary—at a trifling cost.

THE "EQUESTRIAN'S WATCH," constructed to avert the mechanical derangement so frequently produced in watches by the jolting and oscillation inseparable from "a seat in the saddle."

FOR ACCURACY OF PERFORMANCE, each and all of the above will be found to equal the most costly Watch manufactured upon the old principle still adopted by the English makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS,
LONDON, E.C.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
PRESIDENT.
Field Marshal His Royal Highness, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c. &c. &c.
TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I
Lieut-General LAWRENCE, K.C.B.
Lieut-Col E. BUCKLE, R.E.
CHAIRMAN.—Lieut.-General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B
ABSTRACT OF GENERAL RULES.
1.—The Daughters of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, are eligible for admission into the Institution.
2.—The ages for admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.
3.—Election takes place in December.
4.—Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.
5.—Pupils elected by the Committee pay £20 per annum at the Lower School, and £30 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.
6.—Each Donation of £5-5-0, or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.
7.—Each Annual Subscription of 10-6, or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote, at all elections during the current year.
8.—The Religious Education is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England.
9.—Any further information may be obtained of the Secretary 22, Cockspur Street, London.
By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "or that the Composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The facts, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has stood every analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything said under the same, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the medium of life, the blood, thereby curing any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous and effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera